

Europe's Changing Economic Structure

LIBRARY

AUG 1 1940

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK
OF NEW YORK

The ANNALIST

A Journal of Finance, Commerce and Economics

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

Copyright, 1940, by The New York Times Company.

Vol. 56, No. 1437

New York, Thursday, August 1, 1940

Twenty Cents

WE BELIEVE THAT
THOSE WHO WISH TO
PURCHASE GOOD
STOCKS SHOULD NOT
DEFER ACTION ANY
LONGER!

On request we will send you our
next Advice Sheet A-81. Write now!

LIVERMORE ANALYSIS SERVICE
745 Fifth Ave. New York City

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The current rise in the business index is largely due to increased electric power consumption as a result of the hot weather. Commodity prices have declined further. New manufacturers' orders are rising sharply, but business activity in general continues to mark time. Further reports on June foreign trade show exports of manufacturers to have been the greatest since 1921, except for March and April 1929. The stock market finally came out of its lethargy.

CHIEFLY because of further expansion of electric power consumption, the preliminary business index for the week ended July 27 rose further to an estimated 101.4 from 101.1 the week before and 100.4 two weeks previous. As noted last week, the rise in power usage reflected the extremely hot weather of the second half of July, resulting in much increased loads on refrigerating and air conditioning equipment.

The electric power index itself rose to 105.8 from 103.2, and is now the highest since 1937. It is noteworthy that in New England—the main region to escape the extreme heat—the increase in power consumption over a year ago amounted to only 2.7 per cent, the least for any region, comparing with 11.1 per cent for the country as a whole.

The week's increase in the general business index is therefore to be regarded, owing to the temporary basis of the rise in the power index, as of only moderate significance. The following customary table of the probable readings of the Federal Reserve Board's industrial production index, on the basis of its usual correlation with The New York Times weekly business index, is offered for the record:

June 22.....118	July 13.....115
June 29.....118	July 20.....116
July 6.....115	July 27.....116

Of the other components of the index, freight-car loadings, cotton consumption and automobile production declined further. Cotton textile output, despite the receding trend of the past three weeks, is still at excellent levels, but the unsatisfactory volume of current sales suggests further contraction. The downward trend of automobile output since its peak in early June of course reflects the changing over to 1941 models; the decline is likely to extend another two weeks. Meanwhile,

trade reports suggest somewhat larger third and fourth quarter production schedules than had been anticipated earlier. Chevrolet retail new-car sales for the second ten days of July showed a gain over a year ago of 36 per cent, as against 32 per cent for the first ten days.

AVERAGE DAILY CHEVROLET NEW-CAR SALES BY TEN-DAY PERIODS

	1940.	1939.	P. C.
May:			Inc.
First.....	3,367	2,586	30
Second.....	3,339	2,873	16
Third.....	3,972	3,500	13
June:			
First.....	3,480	2,628	32
Second.....	3,815	2,807	36
Third.....	5,054	3,273	54
July:			
First.....	3,484	2,643	32
Second.....	3,294	2,422	36

Steel operations continue to expand, the estimated rate of operations for the week ended Aug. 3 being the highest since last December. Reports of a leveling off of consumer demand have so far not been reflected in any material downward trend of orders.

It is now possible to consider somewhat more objectively the effects upon the United States of a possible Nazi victory than could be done during the tragic days of the French collapse in June. At that time the sudden realization that if Britain too succumbed this country would find itself alone in an unfriendly world, unprepared economically, militarily or politically, came as a severe moral shock. Now, however, it is becoming increasingly important to begin to appraise, so far as possible, America's position in the world that is likely to emerge.

The present writer shares the views of those who maintain that the United States must prepare itself, as far as lies within its powers, for the worst—meaning by the worst, a complete Nazi victory in Europe; a Nazi regime heady from its triumphs,

\$100,000
City of
Philadelphia
5% Bonds

June 1, 1933/53

Coupon or Registered, Interchangeable

Price: 121.227 & Interest

To Net 3.00%

To Optional Date and 5% Thereafter

Moncure Biddle & Co.
1520 Locust Street
Philadelphia

FOR MEN WHO THINK...

INVESTOGRAPH Service is NOT advisory. But it does provide factual information required for making market decisions. For over 10 years Investographs have been used regularly by Investment Trusts, Counselors, Banks and those individuals who insist on having all the facts so that they, themselves, can form their own conclusions.

Investographs are 3-color charts of general business, whole industries and 350 leading corporations. They show trends of earnings and factors responsible for earnings for 20 years. Weekly mailings keep them current.

Thinking individuals who desire to manage their own funds, basing their decisions on factual information, should write for our free booklet: "How to Make Market Dollars Grow."

INVESTOGRAPHS, INC.
31 Gibbs Street Dept. 11Q Rochester, N. Y.

DAILY STOCK AVERAGE CHART

July 1, 1929—June 6, 1939

A few copies of the chart of The Annalist 90-stock average, showing the daily high and low with daily volume of sales on the New York Stock Exchange for the same period, are still available.

The chart is in three sections, each 54"x20", accurately matched for use as one chart.

With each chart we supply the figures, by days, from June 6, 1939, to date, and a sheet of chart paper for carrying the chart through 1940.

Price \$1 postpaid
(Plus 2c sales tax in New York City)

The ANNALIST
Times Square New York City

INCORPORATED INVESTORS

SEND FOR PROSPECTUS

Dealers in principal cities

• THE PARKER CORPORATION •
BOSTON, MASS.

ECONOMIC FLUCTUATIONS 1856—1939

Copies of The Annalist chart, giving a detailed picture of business during the past 84 years in compact, handy form, may still be ordered. This chart, 23½"x14½", carries curves on business activity, industrial stock average, wholesale commodity prices, bond yields and commercial paper rates for this extended period—by months.

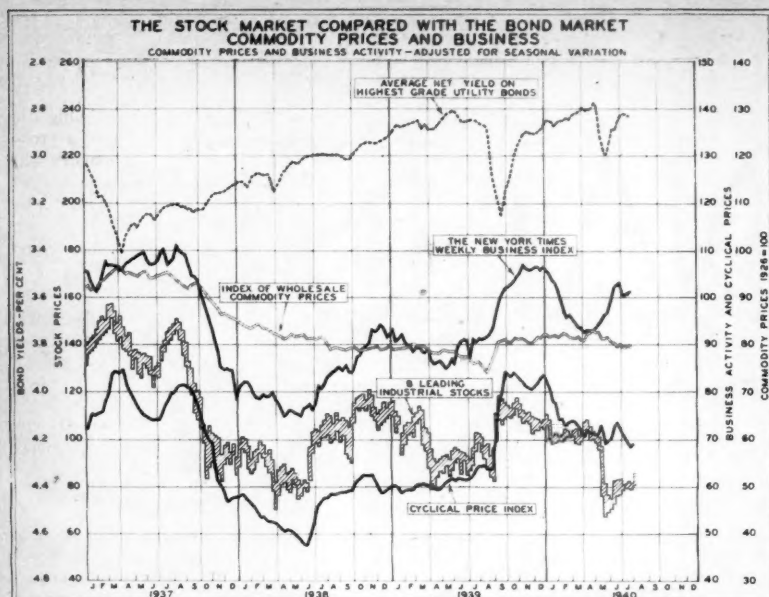
Figures appearing regularly in The Annalist enable purchaser to keep this chart up-to-date through 1940.

50c postpaid

(Plus 1c sales tax in New York City)

The ANNALIST

Times Square New York City



Week ended	Freight—Car Loadings			Steel Mill Activity	Electric Power Prod.	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill Activity	Comb. Business Index	Cyclical Price Index
1939	Misc.	Other	Total							
July 22	74.0	88.8	78.4	85.9	97.7	56.8	81.4	132.1	90.6	63.9
July 29	75.2	88.8	79.2	89.4	99.0	50.4	78.2	126.1	91.5	64.5
Aug. 5	74.9	89.6	79.3	89.1	99.2	38.8	79.0	124.9	91.1	64.4
1940										
June 29	86.0	98.6	89.7	135.2	103.2	94.4	80.7	138.8	102.9	72.0
July 6	82.5	103.2	88.6	136.1	99.1	98.8	64.6	150.0	100.4	71.0
July 13	80.3	103.8	87.3	133.2	101.0	78.4	74.6	142.0	100.4	70.4
July 20	80.4	101.5	86.7	130.7	103.2	77.7	80.9	137.9	101.1	69.3
July 27	80.4	101.5	86.7	130.7	103.2	77.7	80.9	137.9	101.1	69.3
Aug. 3	80.4	101.5	86.7	130.7	103.2	77.7	80.9	137.9	101.1	69.3

*Estimated. †Revised. ‡Computed as of Wednesday.

turning toward the Western Hemisphere for new worlds to conquer, not too exhausted by the current struggle, perhaps carrying its threat through a Japanese alliance into two oceans—all this before the United States should have had time to fortify itself. Beyond doubt, the more quickly and energetically the United States strengthens itself, the less likely it will be confronted with the "worst."

If such possibilities need to be faced, however, it does not necessarily follow that they are *foregone* even in the event that Britain falls. The probabilities of the new world, as contrasted with the possibilities, call for more consideration than they seem to have received. An intelligent balance between complacency and hysteria, unusually hard to maintain today, is more than usually needed.

First of all, it must be recognized that even if Germany does not win there can be no returning to the world of 1939 (nor for that matter to the world of 1929 or of 1914). Even if it be assumed that Nazi power is destroyed and a basis for lasting peace is discovered such as would restore the confidence so terribly shaken in the past few years, nevertheless the outright losses and—even more serious—the dislocations caused by the war to date make it inevitable that all Europe will have to retain stringent restrictions, both on its foreign trade and on its internal economies, for an indefinite period.

Indeed, if the Nazi power were to break down, Europe would not be likely to escape widespread economic and moral collapse or even political chaos, as suggested in Mr. Deller's letter in this issue of THE ANNALIST. Such a Europe would almost certainly lack credit for borrowing, as in 1919 and 1920, for purposes of reconstruction. In the absence of generous help from the United States—very likely even with it—the only gainer might well prove to be Russian communism. In any event, recovery from the disorganization on the Continent would be made much more difficult and slow by the social ferment and unrest that even before the present war in many countries had corroded the very bases of society and of government itself.

Furthermore, the place of Europe in the world's economy has been undergoing changes no less fundamental for their

slow and long-term character—changes that are leading to maladjustments which the present war can only aggravate. Some of these trends are discussed in Mr. Drucker's provocative article in this week's issue of THE ANNALIST. Two other world tendencies may be noted.

The modern emphasis on *autarkie*—economic self-sufficiency—in both agricultural and industrialized nations, is only in part due to the fear of war. It is at least as much the result of purely economic considerations of peacetime—the vulnerability of the modern State to economic forces and economic policies emanating from other countries. This at bottom is due to the fact that the area of the State's vital economic interests and activities is not as a rule identical with that in which it exercises political rule. If the two areas can be made identical, all the factors affecting the nation's economic life can obviously be brought within the nation's own control. The *autarkists* seek to make the two areas—the political and the economic—identical by shrinking the latter; the Nazi imperialists would solve the dilemma by expanding the former (the two groups are of course not mutually exclusive). For all the valid criticisms that may be directed against *autarkie* as a policy, it is likely to retain its appeal until such time as some international organization of society along either Nazi or League of Nations lines is able to assure stability in the economic relations of the various national units.

Another tendency is the revolt against what some term the economic anarchy of the modern liberal capitalist State. The classical school of economics, which still largely dominates the economic thought of the English-speaking democracies, assumed relatively small economic units, which were kept in their proper places by active competition. In the modern democratic State, economic units of all sorts—industrial, labor, agricultural—have, by virtue of expanding size and growing integration, been able to bring increasing pressure to bear on the government for the furthering of their own interests. The Nazi-Fascist State, with its doctrine of the supremacy of the State over all groups within it, represents (among many other things!) a revolt against government by special interests. Whether it offers any

real solution to the problem is another matter, but until democracy itself can find an answer that will carry conviction to the nations' population, it will continue to be confronted with the disillusionment over democratic methods that is so characteristic today.

If one assume the other alternative of a German victory, with the conquest of England and a Nazi-dominated Europe, it may fairly be asked whether Germany will actually be able to organize Europe effectively. Her ability to do this has generally been taken for granted, yet it is not necessarily foregone. It may be assumed that there would be no difficulty in maintaining purely military rule. It may probably also be assumed that the economic reorganization of Europe along Nazi lines, simply as a technical problem, would not be beyond Nazi capacity.

It is not to be assumed out of hand, however, that the creation of a unified Nazi-Europe economy would merely be a technical problem. Such an economic reorganization would be no more than a single aspect of the attempted Nazification of the entire social and political life of the vassal States. Whether the iron fist would be able to offset by its vigor and severity the antagonisms its use would surely arouse in peoples with as long a national history as the Dutch, French or British, only time can show. It is not unlikely that weakness in the political and social structure of the New Europe would for a long time prevent the utilization of anything like the full economic

strength of the Continent, and might even limit it seriously. On the other hand, there is little doubt, even so, that Nazi power would be very much augmented.

As to Nazi policy toward the United States and the Western Hemisphere, the possibility of an aggressive military program is not wholly to be dismissed. It may be that, as "Hans Schmidt" wrote recently in THE ANNALIST, Hitler must ever "move on like the man on the bicycle," to new conquests. On the other hand, the Nazi regime would certainly find much of its efforts absorbed for some time in organizing its European gains. How far, under such circumstances, it would be able to drive its own people, exhausted by seven years and more of deprivations, to make new sacrifices for problematical military conquests in the Western Hemisphere, seems to this writer to be by no means certain—assuming that the United States itself really knows what it intends to stand for in the Western Hemisphere and tolerates no delay in its defense program.

Even assuming no overt military moves against the Western Hemisphere, however, it is scarcely to be expected that Nazi post-war policy toward the United States would be friendly or toward the Western Hemisphere other than aggressive. The writer plans next week to discuss some of the elements in that policy and what they would involve for this country.

WINTHROP W. CASE.

June 20, 1940, page 853.

Vol. 56
No. 1437

The ANNALIST

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

August 1
1940

CONTENTS

The Business Outlook, by Winthrop W. Case	137
Telephone Earnings Approach 1929-31 Peak; Cable Revenues Boosted by War	139
The Volume of Unreported Trading in New York Stock Exchange Stocks, by Donald Myrick	140
National Government: Billion Dollar Diplomacy Seen for Latin America, by Kendall K. Hoyt	141
Abstracts of Recent Important Articles on Business, Finance and Economics, by Helen Slade	141
Further Evidence as to Validity of Dow Theory; Earlier Attack Defended, by Herbert G. Lytle	142
Recent Books on Commerce, Finance and Economics	142
Europe's Changing Economic Structure: Three Major Long-Run Problems, by Peter F. Drucker	143
Financial Markets	144
The Week in Commodities: Prices Down Again; Livestock and Minor Items Hard Hit, by La Rue Applegate	145
Removal of British War Industries to Canada Urged; New Wheat Processing Tax, by S. L. Miller	147

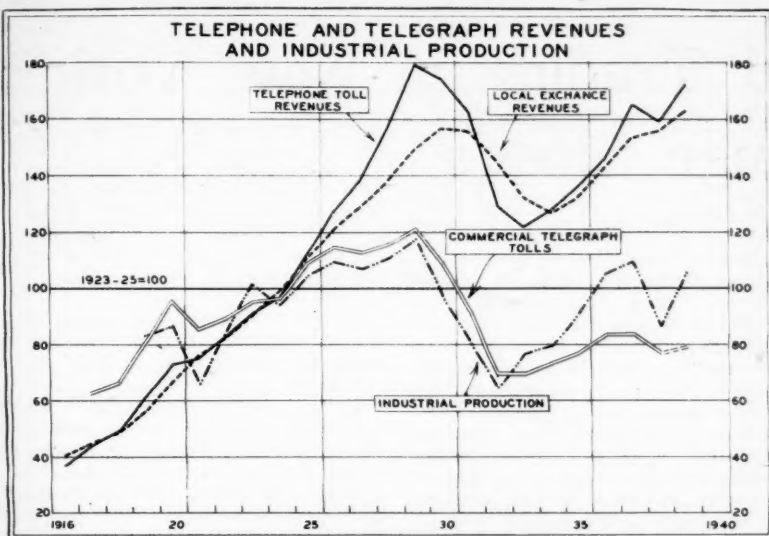
Financial News of the Week	149	Stocks—New York Stock Exchange	156
Dividends Declared	150	U. S. Government Securities	161
Bond Redemptions and Defaults	150	Bonds—New York Stock Exchange	162
Business Statistics	152	New York Curb Exchange	164
Stock and Bond Averages	154	Out-of-Town Markets	166
Banking Statistics	155	The Open Market	168

For actual markets in unlisted securities, with names of dealers, giving bid and asked prices, see Open Market Section, Page 168.

THE ANNALIST—Published Weekly by The New York Times Company, Times Square, New York City. Telephone LAckawanna 4-1000. Subscriptions may be placed at any Branch Office of The New York Times. In United States, 1 Year, \$7.00; Canada (postpaid), 1 Year, \$8.50; Mexico, South and Central America (postpaid), 1 Year, \$7.50. Other countries (postpaid), \$9.00. Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1914, at the Postoffice of New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879.

AUG 1

Telephone Earnings Approach 1929-31 Peak; Cable Revenues Boosted by War



By WINTHROP W. CASE

OPERATING revenues of telephone companies are currently running at new record heights. For the first four months of 1940 they amounted to \$422,000,000 or 6.4 per cent above the same period a year ago, when they aggregated \$397,000,000 (Table I). Net operating income is making even larger percentage gains, owing to the relative stability of costs.

Operating revenues for the entire year 1939 amounted to \$1,222,000,000. Not only did this exceed the previous post-depression high of \$1,162,000,000 in 1938 but it seems to have surpassed even the previous all-time high of \$1,186,000,000 (computed on a slightly different basis) in 1930. At the present rate of increase over 1939 the 1940 total is likely to be still larger; on the basis of the showing for the first four months of the year operating revenues for 1940 may reach as high as \$1,300,000,000. The Bell System consolidated figures indicate no let-up of the improvement through May.

TABLE I. TELEPHONE COMPANY OPERATING REVENUES

(Millions of dollars; all companies with annual operating revenues in excess of \$250,000)

	Local Ex-Message	Local	All.	Total Op. Rev.	P. C. of
	change.	Tolls.	Local		Income
1916.....	\$200	\$70	\$35.0	\$283	\$79 27.9
1917.....	222	82	36.9	318	76 23.9
1918.....	237	91	38.4	343	72 21.0
1919.....	277	113	40.8	410	77 18.8
1920.....	328	135	41.2	489	82 16.8
1921.....	373	139	37.3	541	107 19.8
1922.....	405	154	38.0	591	126 21.3
1923.....	443	169	38.1	648	137 21.1
1924.....	496	179	36.8	705	151 21.4
1925.....	541	207	38.3	794	187 23.6
1926.....	593	235	39.6	881	212 24.1
1927.....	636	256	40.3	952	227 23.8
1928.....	680	291	42.8	1,042	253 24.3
1929.....	732	332	45.4	1,147	278 24.2
1930.....	770	323	41.9	1,186	271 22.8
1931.....	764	301	39.1	1,158	273 23.6
1932.....	709	229	33.7	1,034	211 20.4
1933.....	647	225	34.8	952	184 19.3
1934.....	619	238	38.1	940	185 19.7
1935.....	654	261	38.4	993	194 19.5
1936.....	700	287	41.0	1,086	239 21.8

NEW BASIS

1933.....	224	940	183	19.3
1934.....	240	961	191	19.9
1935.....	256	1,015	201	19.8
1936.....	289	1,096	239	21.8
1937.....	304	1,159	227	19.6
1938.....	295	1,162	210	18.1
1939.....	319	1,222	239	19.6

January-April:

1939.....	99	37.8	397	77 19.4
1940.....	279	108	38.8	422 85 20.0

P. C.

Change: +6.1 +8.9

+6.4 +9.9

†Prior to 1932, operating income.

A new record was also established by the number of telephones in service at the end of April, which stood at 18,992,000, against 17,974,000 a year previous; 17,336,000 on April 30, 1938; 16,497,000 on April 30, 1937, and a pre-depression high of 17,250,000 on May 31, 1931. The rate of increase, moreover, has accelerated, 1,018,000 new telephones being placed in use in the year ended April 30, 1940, against only 638,000 for the preceding twelve-month period and 839,000 in the year before.

Earnings have also improved, although less spectacularly, owing to the higher operating costs and tariff reductions over the past few years. Net operating income for 1939 was reported at \$239,000,000, against \$210,000,000 for 1938. Although it just equaled the 1936 income—the highest since the depression—it fell considerably short of the 1928-31 earnings. (Table I.) On the basis of the 1940 rate of increase through April, net operating income in the present year may reach as high as \$260,000,000, which would leave it not very far below the 1929-31 record figures.

TABLE II. TELEGRAPH, CABLE AND RADIOTELEGRAPH COMPANY OPERATING REVENUES

	Telegraph and Cable Companies	Operating Revenues	Net Operating Income	P. C. of
	Comml. Tolls.	All.	Total Op. Rev.	Income
1917.....	\$71	\$92	\$77.2	\$30.5 22.3
1918.....	76	102	73.5	15.4 15.1
1919.....	91	121	75.2	19.6 16.1
1920.....	108	140	77.1	17.6 12.6
1921.....	97	124	78.2	15.2 12.3
1922.....	101	127	79.5	20.4 16.1
1923.....	108	134	80.6	19.1 14.3
1924.....	109	136	80.1	18.6 13.7
1925.....	123	152	80.9	21.5 14.1
1926.....	130	160	81.2	20.8 13.0
1927.....	128	158	81.0	21.5 13.6
1928.....	131	164	79.9	21.4 13.0
1929.....	137	175	78.3	21.5 12.3
1930.....	123	158	77.8	14.7 9.3
1931.....	104	135	77.0	11.2 8.3
1932.....	79	104	76.0	5.4 5.2
1933.....	79	103	75.7	9.8 9.5
1934.....	83	108	76.9	9.1 8.4
1935.....	87	112	77.7	13.0 11.6
1936.....	95	122	77.9	14.9 12.2
1937.....	95	124	76.7	8.5 14.4

†Telegraph, Cable and Radiotelegraph Companies

	Telegraph	Cable	Radio	All	Operating	Net
	Carriers	Carriers	Carriers	Carriers	Income	Income
1934.....	108	10.7	7.9	127	11.3	1.0
1935.....	112	10.1	8.4	131	14.5	4.0
1936.....	122	10.5	9.4	142	17.4	7.1
1937.....	124	11.2	10.7	146	11.9	2.5
1938.....	113	10.0	9.7	133	4.4	d 5.3
1939.....	117	11.0	12.2	140	9.8	d 0.8

January-April:

1939.....	36.4	3.3	3.5	43.1		
1940.....	38.2	3.8	4.3	45.7		
P. C.						
Chge.	+4.9	+15.6	+24.3	+6.0		

d Deficit. †Western Union Company, both telegraph and cable operations; Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, primarily telegraph operations; altogether covering in 1935 about 82 per cent of total for all telegraph and cable companies. †Three telegraph, five cable and ten radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenues of \$50,000 or more. Includes revenues from Western Union cable operations.

Operating revenues of telegraph, cable and radiotelegraph companies for the first four months of 1940 also show pronounced improvement, although the gain in the two latter categories was much the

largest, owing of course to the increased international traffic resulting from the war. (Table II.) Revenues of ten radiotelegraph companies in 1939 were the largest in the six years for which the figures are available—again reflecting the wartime stimulation of traffic. Those of five cable companies were the largest except for 1937, while those of the telegraph companies, although greater than in 1938, were well below the 1936 and 1937 figures.

Taking this sector of the communications industry, earnings as a whole have remained unsatisfactory, a loss of \$900,000, but compares less favorably with the count in 1939. This, it is true, is an improvement over the 1938 deficit of \$5,300,000, but compares less favorably with the profits of preceding years. The loss, however, was entirely due to the telegraph companies, both the cable and radiotelegraph concerns showing a clear net income for 1939, as in the three previous ones.

The earnings prospects for the telegraph companies for 1940 are not clear. The rise of 4.9 per cent in their operating revenues for the first four months of the year points toward an even greater improvement in earnings, but whether, if it is continued, it will suffice to eliminate the deficit cannot yet be foreseen.

The 1940 earnings of the cable and radiotelegraph companies will depend to a considerable extent on the course of the war, any forecast as to which is obviously premature. If the rate of gain that has marked the first three months of this year should be maintained, revenues of both types of companies should exceed previous available figures by a large margin, and earnings should benefit comparably. If British resistance to Germany should collapse, however, it would presumably entail the loss of at least a considerable part of the recent revenue gains.

The War and the Telephone Industry

The war does not appear likely to have extensive repercussions upon the telephone industry, unless it should prove long or the United States should be involved. The volume of traffic would probably not be greatly affected in any case, especially since 60 per cent of the telephones represent residential installations, which are relatively stable and are only materially curtailed in the event of such severe depressions as that of the early Nineteen Thirties.

If the war should be long, it is possible that prices would rise to the point where wage increases could not be refused. Inasmuch as wages absorb nearly one-half of gross revenues, such increases, if extensive, could adversely affect earnings. Offsetting rate increases would involve the obtaining of approval by the various State regulatory commissions, a procedure which would be slow and relatively difficult, despite the absence in the industry of such a political rate issue as has marked the power industry. This contingency, however, may be regarded at present as fairly remote.

Should the United States enter the war, the telephone industry would doubtless be placed under government control. This presumably would entail the guarantee of dividends and interest for the duration of hostilities, a perceptible advantage in view of the likelihood, under such conditions, of rising costs.

Depreciation allowances continue to supply an element of uncertainty in the longer outlook. The ultra-conservative policy followed by the industry in the past has resulted in the building up of very large depreciation reserves. The high rate employed and the consequent large reserves have been criticized by various gov-

ernmental bodies, up to and including the United States Supreme Court. It is probable that, in the long run, the industry will have to reduce these charges and the reserves if it wishes to avoid having rates fixed on valuations from which the accumulated reserves will first have been deducted.

Request was made of Congress some time ago by the Federal Communications Commission that increased authority be granted the commission for the supervision of the industry. So far no action has been taken, however, and it is likely that at least so long as the international emergency continues Congress will make no move in this direction.

Telegraph Industry Trends

The telegraph industry, as is well known, is suffering from a long-run downward trend of traffic, owing principally to the aggressive development of telephone competition, and more recently of the air mail. As will be seen from the chart, expansion has for a long time been at a slower rate than that of the telephone industry. Today, largely dependent upon business activity for its traffic, it is highly susceptible to business depression, with the further disadvantage of a lack of recuperative power after the passing of such economic setbacks. It is quite likely that the peak volume of traffic reached in 1929 may never again be equaled.

Costs are not flexible. Wages absorb an even larger proportion of revenues than in the telephone industry, while the relatively strong organization of telegraph labor makes wage reductions more difficult in times of depression and impedes the installation of labor-saving machinery. A sharp increase in traffic, however, could have considerable effects upon net earnings as a result of this very inflexibility of costs, even though under such circumstances the issue of increased wages might have to be faced. An increase in traffic as a result of the war, however, is only likely to come as a result of increased general business activity.

TABLE III. EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON CABLE AND RADIOTELEGRAPH COMPANY OPERATING REVENUES

	5 Cable Carriers	10 Radiotelegraph Carriers	P. C.
	1939-1938	1939-1938	Change
Jan.	856 862	+ 0.7	864 800 + 8.0
Feb.	756 765	+ 1.2	795 779 + 2.1
Mar.	901 855	+ 5.4	960 911 + 5.4
Apr.	768 749	+ 2.5	861 810 + 6.3
May	780 733	+ 0.4	880 749 + 17.5
June	774 803	+ 3.6	834 785 + 6.2
July	707 809	+12.6	780 760 + 2.6
Aug.	802 791	+ 1.4	893 777 + 14.9
Sept.	1,417 889	+59.4	1,622 809 +100.5
Oct.	1,002 861	+26.8	1,263 804 + 57.1
Nov.	989 830	+19.2	1,132 807 + 42.5
Dec.	1,103 976	+13.0	1,268 879 + 45.1
Jan.	994 856	+16.1	1,109 884 + 28.4
Feb.	926 756	+22.5	1,028 795 + 29.3
Mar.	936 901	+3.9	1,072 960 + 11.7
April	973 798	+21.9	1,116 861 + 29.6

Merger of Western Union and Postal has long been under discussion. It would require modification of existing anti-trust legislation, which has been impeded, among other reasons, by telegraph labor, disturbed over the possibility of displacement as a result of consolidation of telegraph facilities. If no such curtailment of labor costs were permitted, the benefits of a merger would be much reduced. The FCC has recommended consolidation, but has not yet submitted detailed plans in the matter.

Cable and Radiotelegraph

The gains achieved as a result of the war so far are much more pronounced in the cable and radiotelegraph industries, which of course are dependent primarily on the volume of international communication. This is apparent in Table II, from which it may be seen that the gain for the first four months of 1940 over a year ago amounted to 24.3 per cent in the case of

the radiotelegraph companies, and 15.6 per cent for the cable carriers, as against only 4.9 for the telegraph concerns (the latter percentage also includes revenues derived by the Western Union from cable operation).

The effects of the war are even more

clearly brought out in Table III, in which monthly revenues for the cable and the radiotelegraph companies are compared for the war and pre-war periods. The sharp jump in the percentage of gain over a year previous, recorded in September last year, has not been entirely sustained, but

only a moderate portion has since been lost.

International Telephone and Telegraph is in a special position, as regards the war, owing to its extensive facilities in foreign countries. Some 56 per cent of its consolidated assets, etc., are reported as in the western hemisphere. Its holdings in

Denmark, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and France are reported as undamaged, but the transfer of funds is of course impossible under present conditions, while the future status of the properties themselves is naturally highly problematical.

The Volume of Unreported Trading in New York Stock Exchange Stocks

By DONALD MYRICK

OVER 100,000,000 more shares were sold on the New York Stock Exchange in 1939, according to figures recently released by the SEC, than were shown in the total of daily reports carried in financial journals. The Annalist figure for the year, for example, was 262,000,000 shares, while the SEC total, at 363,000,000, was almost 40 per cent larger. With the great amount of attention now being given to the implications of sales volume as well as price performance of listed stocks, the question arises whether the regularly reported daily sales figures, on which volume analysis is largely based, are adequate for the purpose.

A breakdown of the discrepancy between the two sets of figures indicates that neither compilation is fully satisfactory for close analysis. The SEC data on sales volume overstate the case because they include both odd-lot sales and purchases, resulting in a certain amount of duplication. On the other hand, the sales figures released at the close of each day's market session cover only the volume of trading on the floor. They make no attempt to include odd-lot transactions, and a sizable volume arising from stopped sales is omitted.

If the SEC figures are adjusted to eliminate odd-lot duplications, a revised total of 316,000,000 shares is reached, still 21 per cent larger than floor volume alone. Furthermore, the differential between the two sets of figures exhibits substantial variations when studied on a day-to-day basis. An analysis of the chief factors entering into these differences reveals their nature.

Stopped Sales

Consider first the volume of stopped sales. In 1939 total sales falling into this classification amounted to 24,000,000 shares, or 9 per cent of total floor trading. The figure includes a number of minor adjustments which swell the results to a small extent, but stopped sales account for most of the aggregate. It was determined by deducting the annual total of floor volume from the preliminary SEC total of round-lot sales on the New York Stock Exchange last year, and may be changed slightly when final data are available.

As stopped sales are often confused with stop-loss sales, it may be well to define them more fully. Stopped sales are those transactions which arise when options issued by specialists are exercised. When a spread exists between the bid and asked prices on a particular stock, such options are frequently given. For example, with the market 57 bid for 200 shares, 60 asked, a broker may receive an order to sell 100 shares at the market. In order to protect his client, he may ask the specialist to stop his 100 shares at the 57 bid price while he endeavors to secure a better bid. If a selling order now comes in to dispose of 200 shares at 57, the broker who has stopped the stock at this price takes the 100 shares stopped, plus 100 shares of the later offer. In order to avoid confusion, however, he permits printing on the tape of only the 100-share sale, a privilege granted either party to such transactions under Stock Exchange rules. Otherwise, the customer who offered 200 shares at 57 might wonder why

his full order was not executed. The simple expedient of not showing the stopped sale on the tape may avoid a considerable amount of explaining, but unfortunately it also results in the omission of a significant volume of sales from the daily reports.

As to odd-lot transactions, a portion is, of course, reflected in round-lot transactions of the odd-lot brokers. However, by far the greater proportion of odd-lot purchase orders is matched by selling orders for the same stocks. This matching process is further increased by internal clearings through inventories which odd-lot brokers carry of the more active stocks. Such inventories are allowed to vary in size within certain limits, so that even a number of unmatched orders do not immediately create transactions reported on the tape. By these methods the volume of odd-lot transactions producing round-lot business on the floor of the Exchange is reduced to about 20 per cent of the total, and 80 per cent of odd-lot transactions are not shown on the tape in any manner.

Because both buy and sell orders in odd-lots are subject to taxation, the SEC includes both classes in its figures of volume of trading, although, of course, on round-lot transactions a buy and a sale order are counted but once. To arrive at a truer picture of market activity, one-half of the total of odd-lot sales and purchases affords a more dependable figure. Even this result must be adjusted for the round-lot volume generated by the odd-lot brokers and already included in the total of round-lot transactions. Since such dealers' orders obviously do not offset each other to any great extent, the sum of both their purchases and sales must be taken into account. If this total is first subtracted from the gross total of odd-lot purchases and sales and the resultant figure is divided in two, the result indicates as closely as possible the volume produced by odd-lot orders, not included in present reports of floor volume.

The most accurate figure of the volume of trading is therefore reached by adding this net adjusted volume of odd-lot trading to the SEC data of round-lot trans-

actions, which already include stopped sales not reported in the volume of floor trading. As mentioned, in 1939 this results in a new total of 54,000,000 shares, or 21 per cent above the floor volume total. With stopped sales constituting 9 per cent of the 21 per cent, odd-lot business was responsible for the remaining 12 per cent.

A study of the daily fluctuations between the SEC adjusted figures and the customary reports indicates rather wide fluctuations around the 21 per cent average differential. Taking September, 1939, a month of large daily volume, and December, 1939, a month of light trading, the more accurate figures range from 17 to 28 per cent greater than the reported floor volumes. (See table.)

By way of extenuation of the omission of stopped sales and odd-lot sales, it is pointed out that neither are price-establishing transactions. In other words, both types of trading are based on the price of a transaction which is reported on the tape and in the volume of floor trading. For some purposes this may be a satisfactory reason for omitting them, but where the study is of the volume of stock moving at certain price levels, all transactions must necessarily be included.

Out-of-Town Sales

To have a fully comprehensive picture of volume at given prices, all sales, wherever made, are theoretically required. This would include transactions in New York stocks on other exchanges and all over-the-counter transactions in such listed shares. Volume of sales on exchanges outside of New York City amounted to only forty-seven million shares in 1939, mostly of local securities. Even should there be included a fairly sizable percentage of New York stocks, the totals involved would be of far less importance than the odd-lot and stopped sales indicated.

No data are available covering over-the-counter transactions, although substantial blocks of stock are reported moving in this manner from time to time. With the prospective SEC organization of the over-the-counter market, sales data from this source may later be compiled.

It must be apparent from the foregoing that any attempt to study trading volumes of individual stocks is confronted by overwhelming obstacles under present circumstances. The data now available give no allocation to specific issues of odd-lot and stopped sales—sales which, it has been shown, increase reported volumes by between 17 per cent and 28 per cent. With the ratio of unreported sales for the market as a whole fluctuating between such extremes, it is evident that apportioning the variations among hundreds of individual stocks would result in far wider differences. The unreported volume of trading in certain stocks could on occasion easily be as much as 50 per cent larger than now shown without exceeding the limit of possible variation in view of the fluctuation in the whole market.

Possibly the SEC will ultimately compile more accurate data on sales of individual stocks, as it is already doing for the complete market. If price-volume analysis has real significance, the results should be worth the effort required to develop and maintain a more thoroughgoing compilation.

New York Stock Exchange Sales						
(Number of shares)						
SEPTEMBER, 1939						
Sept.	SEC Total Round-lot Volume.	Annalist Floor Volume.	Indicated Stopped Sales and Other Unreported Transactions.	Total of Odd-lot Sales and Purchases, Less Total of Odd-lot Dealers' Sales and Purchases, Divided by 2.	Total Volume not Included in Usual Figures.	Per Cent Unreported Volume of Floor Volume.
1.....	2,148,330	1,966,380	181,950	226,956	408,906	20.8
2.....	1,977,830	1,791,250	186,580	196,921	383,501	21.4
3.....	6,608,710	5,932,150	676,560	641,563	1,318,123	22.2
4.....	4,429,760	3,942,840	486,920	496,998	983,918	24.9
5.....	2,820,240	2,597,280	222,960	284,012	506,972	19.5
6.....	3,773,160	3,511,700	261,460	343,454	604,914	17.3
7.....	1,740,060	1,555,390	184,670	197,085	381,755	24.6
8.....	5,174,920	4,678,640	496,280	518,674	1,014,954	21.7
9.....	4,696,335	4,168,560	527,775	505,351	1,033,126	22.0
10.....	4,156,570	3,761,340	395,230	407,562	802,782	24.8
11.....	2,175,095	2,007,510	167,585	245,101	412,686	19.0
12.....	1,719,210	1,584,700	134,510	184,744	309,254	19.4
13.....	1,197,220	1,084,280	112,940	136,368	249,308	23.0
14.....	1,927,100	1,733,630	193,470	247,565	441,035	25.4
15.....	1,985,970	1,832,630	153,340	205,476	358,816	19.6
16.....	2,337,340	2,142,890	194,450	274,826	469,276	21.9
17.....	1,842,840	1,731,300	111,540	192,577	304,117	17.6
18.....	1,818,790	1,660,590	158,200	193,383	351,583	21.2
19.....	609,480	562,460	47,020	70,665	117,685	20.9
20.....	1,329,350	1,225,610	103,740	138,349	242,089	19.8
21.....	1,857,150	1,712,670	144,480	164,816	309,296	18.1
22.....	2,573,970	2,339,930	234,040	234,016	468,056	20.0
23.....	1,721,200	1,573,930	147,270	176,032	323,302	20.5
24.....	1,227,810	1,129,810	98,000	143,303	241,303	21.4
25.....	906,860	843,340	63,520	96,967	160,487	19.0
	62,755,300	57,080,610	5,674,690	6,522,754	12,197,454	
Per cent of monthly total floor volume.	9.9		11.4		21.3	
DECEMBER, 1939						
1.....	650,610	606,480	44,130	71,631	115,761	19.1
2.....	246,370	228,100	18,270	32,470	50,740	22.2
3.....	465,570	427,815	37,755	56,683	94,438	22.1
4.....	641,680	589,620	52,070	66,441	118,511	20.1
5.....	1,066,180	990,620	75,560	93,033	168,593	17.0
6.....	1,121,350	1,005,470	115,880	94,595	210,475	20.9
7.....	631,820	574,680	57,140	63,089	120,229	20.9
8.....	290,950	261,730	29,220	32,781	62,001	23.7
9.....	629,270	567,100	62,170	70,808	132,978	23.5
10.....	685,280	612,150	73,130	69,271	142,401	23.2
11.....	1,155,520	1,061,150	94,370	92,320	186,690	17.6
12.....	975,290	887,450	87,840	92,000	179,840	20.2
13.....	773,640	704,480	69,160	70,712	139,872	19.9
14.....	375,500	335,440	40,060	37,674	77,734	23.5
15.....	804,220	718,840	85,380	75,558	160,938	22.4
16.....	852,200	751,750	100,450	76,262	176,712	23.5
17.....	1,013,650	906,620	105,030	81,999	187,029	20.6
18.....	838,780	743,620	95,160	74,360	169,520	22.8
19.....	816,910	719,520	97,390	71,738	169,128	23.5
20.....	370,360	331,672	38,688	33,491	72,179	22.0
21.....	842,450	724,070	118,380	75,567	193,937	26.8
22.....	1,349,680	1,146,340	203,340	120,238	323,578	28.2
23.....	1,199,200	1,080,680	118,520	107,316	225,836	20.9
24.....	1,242,950	1,135,361	107,589	115,280	222,869	19.6
25.....	746,670	658,955	90,715	60,794	151,509	23.1
	19,786,010	17,768,713	2,017,397	1,836,101	3,853,498	
Per cent of monthly total floor volume.	11.4		10.3		21.7	

National Government: Billion Dollar Diplomacy Seen for Latin America

By KENDALL K. HOYT

WASHINGTON. WITH all but the most pressing business suspended during the Washington heat wave of last week, progress toward the shaping of tax and draft bills has been slow and the defense program is further along only by an announcement or two.

More significant are the sudden moves in the foreign trade field. Although not directly related, the placing of oil and scrap iron under export license and the new export credit plan both trend toward the development of a closed economy within the Western Hemisphere.

It is not at once possible to visualize the full purpose of the President's request to increase the \$200,000,000 capital of the Export-Import Bank by another \$500,000,000. Timed at the peak of the Havana conference, it is an impressive gesture as to the Administration's willingness to lend generous aid to our southern neighbors. With the New Deal's well-known propensity for moving decimal points to the right, "dollar diplomacy" now becomes billion-dollar diplomacy.

Officials have indicated that the fund might be invested within a few months, in which case one would expect them to ask for more. The preamble of the measure introduced in both houses says the purpose is "to assist in the development of resources, the stabilization of the economies and the orderly marketing of products of the countries of the Western Hemisphere."

Otherwise the aims are vague, for understandable reasons. The cartel plan, which is being soft-pedaled at this time, although the preamble certainly seems broad enough to cover it, would be likely to rouse political opposition from the farm bloc, fearful as to the effects of what might be a sort of international Commodity Credit Corporation. It is, of course, from the Farm Belt that most of the opposition to the Hull trading policies has come, on grounds that other countries have been aided to the impairment of our own market.

From the labor slant, the possible financing of a steel industry and allied manufactures in Brazil might be a touchy subject. Investigation has shown this project feasible, provided one could be sure that some future government in Brazil would not decide to default on repayments. Experience indicates that, in the long run, industrialized nations become far better customers than undeveloped countries. But the immediate effect would probably be adverse to exports from some industries to Brazil and to countries which buy from Brazil.

Similarly the setting up of factories—aircraft plants, for example—in Canada, which may share in the program in a large way, would be likely to encounter opposition if the whole idea were known in advance.

In terms of Latin America, we discussed at some length last November the almost uniformly barren record of repayment on past loans, even though pledged or guaranteed by national and provincial governments. We made the point that, while large outlays might be justified on the basis of national defense policy, the idea was not attractive purely on an investment basis. No doubt Federal Loan Administrator Jones, who will control the plan, will make the same effort toward sound loans as in his domestic operations. Dealing through central banks rather than governments may prove a further protection.

It is to be expected, however, that Congress will not at once accept the full plan and that restrictive amendments will be

proposed. Our guess is that the measure will pass on the plea of defense but that there will be strong and possibly successful efforts to curtail the amount.

England, in recent years, has spent some £60,000,000 in so-called commercial loans to several countries, including Russia, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, China, Rumania, Greece and Poland. By and large, most of these countries played along with England as long as they were able. If intended mainly for good-will, an expenditure of a half billion by the United States may seem, by comparison, rather on the high side.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN is gathering considerable momentum, although the formal beginning of the fight on national issues awaits Willkie's acceptance speech on Aug. 17. The fact that the press and the major commentators have turned almost solidly against the New Deal is a strong factor even prior to the completion of the details of organization. The rapid growth of Willkie clubs is a major political phenomenon.

For the first time, the New Deal is faced with an organized mass movement, and is currently powerless to fight back. As far as formal campaigning is concerned, it is the usual Democratic strategy to wait until close to election for its main effort. But intensive organization work down to

the precincts has usually gone before all that.

Now, there is a delay in organizing. Although a number of powerful State and local machines are functioning on their own, there is an apparent lack of centralized national direction which makes the New Deal vulnerable. For a time it was thought that attempts would be made to draft Farley for his genius in building a political machine. But is is currently believed that the breach between Farley and the New Deal has become too wide.

New political chiefs must therefore be chosen, with a likely shake-up in staff which might logically extend into the government service, where there are many who owe their allegiance to politicians who have turned against Roosevelt. It may take some time for the Democrats to work out of their current confusion and become effectively mobilized.

Unless the situation vastly changes before November the continuance of the New Deal will depend upon the ability of its leaders to organize a mass movement of their own. They are more experienced at this sort of thing than the Republican party workers, but time is needed. Meanwhile the voters enrolled by the Republicans as active workers are more likely to stick than if they were expected to do nothing except go to the polls on election

Abstracts of Recent Important Articles on Business Finance and Economics

By HELEN SLADE

Monthly Review of Credit and Business Conditions (Federal Reserve Bank of N. Y., July 1, 1940). Developments in Europe continue to influence security markets in the United States, but climatic events have less influence than in the prewar period or earlier in the war. Recoveries in domestic bond prices are apparently due to a faith in the country's banking and credit system to finance expansion. Long-term government bonds were influenced by the decision of the Treasury to refund the \$353,000,000 of 3% per cent Treasury bonds of 1940-43 by means of an issue of short term notes; and by the Secretary of the Treasury's statement that with respect to issues of government securities to finance the national defense program he favored the issuance of securities which would not carry tax-exempt features.

During June reserve balances of all member banks rose over \$500,000,000, only a portion of which was absorbed by the increased reserve requirements. Increases in gold stock continued. "In view of their constantly increasing excess reserves, the banks of the country would appear to be able to provide ample funds for whatever credit needs may arise from expansion of productive facilities during coming months."

The Problem of Manufacturing Capacity, by George Terborgh (Federal Reserve Bulletin, July, 1940). There was a high level of industrial activity in the last quarter of 1939, with a considerable number of manufacturing industries operating at or near capacity. This was accompanied by a large surplus of unemployed labor. Such a situation suggests inadequate ability to care for a greater output. But it does not imply a lack of basic ele-

ments, such as natural resources, manpower, technical knowledge, organizing talent, and the like. The sudden demand for articles hitherto produced in relatively insignificant amounts has produced an incomparable problem, for which we must make adjustments in our productive mechanism.

Our estimates of production and present maximum output may be greatly enhanced by changes from single shifts to continuous shifts or by switching plants to the production of articles in immediate demand. "If we include as a part of our capacity . . . the facilities that can be readily mobilized in this way, we can find . . . thousands of items for which there are no serious mechanical limitations to productions." How rapidly or how far will facilities be expanded?

Non-mechanical impediments to expansion of output are a limitation of the effective capacity of the industry; it may take months to add new shifts and organize men. We must keep pace with the greatest demand likely to occur without encountering tremendous marginal cost, and deliveries of unfinished goods must permit the purchasers to meet their current operating requirements, thus avoiding a constriction of production further down the line. It takes time to train men and to make the necessary mechanical adjustments. Too intensified competition for skilled labor may result in a temporary reduction of effective capacity. We face shortages of manufacturing capacity, both human and mechanical, the frequency and gravity of which depend largely on the rate at which output climbs into new territory. It remains true "that the surest protection is a rate of expansion in

day. The outcome may well depend upon the speed with which organizations and counter-organizations on both sides are thrown into action.

BRITAIN'S PROSPECTS for holding out are viewed more optimistically in Washington than heretofore. There is too much propaganda in circulation for one to be certain. But Britain's apparent success in keeping control of the Mediterranean plus the brilliant performance of her air corps in actions against Germany have bolstered sentiment. There is no evidence that German bombings have done great damage to England or have impaired morale, which appears high, unlike the French situation prior to the invasion. Within a few weeks the fogs and adverse weather will impair the effectiveness of air attacks and England might then have until Spring to improve her defenses.

National Legislation

Week Ended July 27

LAST WEEK Congress reconvened on Monday, July 22, after a recess from July 11 through the Democratic Convention. The Senate and House met Monday and Thursday, July 22 and 25, and adjourned to Monday, July 29.

NOMINATION—Robert Porter Patterson, N. Y., Assistant Secretary of War, vice Louis Johnson, resigned.

LAWS—Pub. Law No. 742 (S4097) Jul 12—Disposition of estates of American citizens who die abroad.

747 (S3131) Jul 18—Extend benefits of Employee Compensation Act to Reserve Corps.

749 (HR7233) Jul 18—Amend law authorizing sale of surplus real estate by paying salesmen's commissions.

750 (HR7696) Jul 18—Amend Grain Stds Act for grading of soy beans.

753 (S3046) Jul 19—Broaden Hatch Act to ban pernicious political activities by Stt employees paid by Fed Govt; place limits on electn campaign expenditures.

755 (HR6884) Jul 19—Encourage travel in U S; create U S Travel Board in Interior Dept.

756 (HR9877) Jul 19—Put into effect charges for power at Boulder Dam.

757 (HR10100) Jul 19—Two-ocean Navy Expansion Bill; increase authorized composition of Navy; auth \$50,000,000 for essential equipment at either pvt or naval establishments.

Pub. Res. No. 94 (HJR582) Jul 18—Auth \$50,000,000 approp marine war risk insurance.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION—H. Doc. 881, Jul 22—Message from President requesting \$500,000,000 additnl capital for Export-Import Bank of Washington.

REPORTED—HR10200 (Vinson, Ga) HRpt 2801 Jul 25—Auth \$50,000,000 for constructn of naval pub works.

ADVERSE REPORT—HRes550 (Fish) HRpt 2800 Jul 22—Ask President for info as to any secret understanding with Russia.

NEW SENATE BILLS—S4204 (Glass for Wagner) Bnkg & Currency—Increase lending authority of Export-Import Bank of Washington by \$500,000,000.

S4206 (Thomas, Okla) Indian Aff—Create Indian Claims Commn.

S4207 (Sheppard) Military Aff—Uniform procedure for temporary promotns in Army in time of emergency.

S4213-4 (Lee) Military Aff—Prevent profiteering; draft capital in wartime.

SRes292 (Byrd) On Table—Secy of Treasury prepare complete financial statement on Fed lending agencies.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR10212 (Steagall) Bnkg & Currency—Increase capital Export-Import Bank.

HR10213 (Hennings) Forn Aff—Permit American vessels to assist in evacuating refugee children from war zones. Also HR10214 (Celler).

HR10220 (Cox) Military Aff—Create Natl Defense Administratn to coordinate preparedness activities.

HR10223 (Vinson, Ga) Naval Aff—Auth naval hospitals.

HR10224 (Vinson, Ga) Naval Aff—Establish minimum permanent authorized enlisted strength Marine Corps.

HR10225 (Whelchel) Educatn—Aid Stts in public educatn.

HJR585 (Dingell) Judic—Designate Aug 26 of each year as Natl Radio Day.

HRes556 (Hinschaw) Rules—Select committee invstg immigratn of war or political refugees.

HRes557 (Mrs. Rogers, Mass) Military Aff—President to transmit weekly report on progress of natl defense.

Continued on Page 167

Further Evidence as to Validity of Dow Theory; Earlier Attack Defended

By HERBERT G. LYTTLE

IN a previous article¹ the writer analyzed the applicability of the last commonly accepted Dow bull and bear market signals to all the common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange at the time those signals were given. It was natural for such an article to provoke favorable and unfavorable comment—all according to the sentiments, beliefs and experience of various readers. The criticisms of that article² exposed some apparent dissension among the ranks of Dow theorists as to when a major Dow signal was given and whether or not the major signal should be used. With these dissensions the writer is not interested, it being his purpose to disclose, from a statistical analysis of the recorded and accepted major Dow signals, just how many stocks responded favorably and unfavorably within those time limits. Were he to work on "detected implications" of the Dow theory he would be without any recognized standard to limit and define the conditions of the study.

In this short study the same general method was used. The bull and bear market signals are those of the late Robert Rhea's, which in turn, it is believed, confirm Mr. Hamilton's, and are the bull markets commencing with June 28, 1897, and ending Sept. 8, 1937—or ten bull markets. As in the last study, theoretical purchases were made the first market day following the signal—one purchase being made at the low of that day and another at the high. Theoretical sales were made the first market day following a bear signal—one at the low and the other at the high of the day. These purchases and sales were combined as follows: it was considered that one was fortunate to have bought at the lowest price and sold at the highest price, which would have given the very best possible results, and the alternate was that one was unfortunate enough to have purchased at the highest price and sold at the lowest price, which obviously would have given the very worst possible results. The previous study considered every common stock on the New York Stock Exchange. In this study the common stocks used were those which enjoyed a weekly volume of sales of 2,000 shares or more. Thus the number used varied from sixty-four stocks in the market of June 28, 1897, to 422 in the market of May 25, 1933.

As stated above, the purpose is to show from the record how applicable the major Dow signals have been to a broad list of stocks. In other words, what have been the chances of success of a prospective purchaser left to himself (and the Dow theory does leave him to pick his own stocks) to select stocks which will show a profit? It is assumed herein that a successful market signal must give a buyer something much better than an even chance to buy a stock when conditions are supposed, by that signal, to be correct.

Successful in First Four Bull Markets

The first four bull markets can only be classified as very successful and correct. The lowest percentage of correctness for the so-called "best" purchaser was 81 per cent, i. e., eight out of any ten stocks purchased would have been profitable. The highest was 91 per cent correctness, or nine out of any ten stocks purchased. The lowest percentage of correctness for the "worst" purchaser was 77 per cent and the highest 91 per cent. Breaking those markets down into "ralls" and "industrials" discloses that in the second bull market (October, 1900, to June, 1903) the industrials exhibited a weakness. In that

market the "best" purchaser of industrial stocks only would have been but 66 per cent correct and the "worst" purchaser in that group would have been 60 per cent correct. With this one exception the percentage of correctness for these first four markets can be accurately described as correct and may be sufficiently substantiated by their average percentages as in Table I.

TABLE I. FIRST FOUR BULL MARKETS

All Stocks:	Percentage Correct.
Best purchaser.....	87
Worst purchaser.....	85
Ralls:	
Best purchaser.....	92
Worst purchaser.....	91
Industrials:	
Best purchaser.....	84
Worst purchaser.....	79

As for the next four bull markets, the story is quite different and the results of the study would seem to classify them definitely as unsuccessful. The lowest percentage of correctness of the so-called "best" purchaser was 40 per cent, or 6 out of any 10 stocks would have resulted in a loss. The highest percentage of correctness was 55 per cent, or 5½ stocks out of any 10 would have been profitable. The lowest percentage of correctness of the so-called "worst" purchaser was 35 per cent, or 6½ out of any 10 stocks purchased would have been a loss, and his highest percentage of correctness was 55 per cent—the same as the "best" purchaser.

Failure in Four Markets

In these latter four markets the uniformity of performance of the ralls and industrials was not maintained. In the eighth bull market (Feb., 1922 to June, 1923) the ralls gave a better account of themselves than the industrials. In the sixth and seventh bull markets the industrials gave a much better performance than the ralls and made that group classify itself as correct by 67 per cent. Here again the percentage correctness of the fifth to and including the eighth bull markets can be sufficiently substantiated by their average percentages as in Table II.

The ninth bull market, ending in 1929,

was without any doubt as correct as any of the first four. The tenth bull market ending in 1939 was correct, in so far as the industrials were concerned, the "best" purchaser in that list having a 72 per cent correctness and the "worst" a 69 per cent correctness. The ralls in that market were as follows: "best" purchaser was 38 per cent correct; "worst" purchaser was 28 per cent correct.

In the above study and the earlier one in *The Annalist* of July 4, 1940, are the facts as to the applicability of major Dow signals to a very broad list of common stocks. It is not to be considered as a basis for comparison with the theoretical results of twenty or thirty selected stocks which are sometimes changed between signals. The results of this study seem

TABLE II. SECOND FOUR BULL MARKETS

All Stocks:	Percentage Correct.
Best purchaser.....	47
Worst purchaser.....	43
Ralls:	
Best purchaser.....	42
Worst purchaser.....	38
Industrials:	
Best purchaser.....	59
Worst purchaser.....	54

to force an objective observer to the conclusion that in its earliest stages the Dow theory was definitely workable when applied to a broad list of stocks, but that more recently it has lost its efficacy and is more apt to make the stock buyer "Be a Sheep and he will meet the Butcher." It would seem that Dow advocates will have to give more than verbal assertions, which happen to be in happy accord with their sentiments, to prove that major Dow signals mark the entrance and exit of green pastures for a broad list of common stocks.

The More the Merrier

To the Editor of *The Annalist*:

May one more log be added to Dow Theory fire?

It would seem as if both the critics of Mr. Lyttle's conclusion in his article "The Dow Theory Successful in Only Two Out of Eight Bull Markets Since 1910" and Mr. Lyttle himself missed the real point

at issue. Whether the dates chosen by Mr. Lyttle are incorrect as asserted by Mr. Wood or that one must pick the "right" stock as implied by Mr. Barbour is not, however, to be gainsaid. The real issue would seem to be whether the Dow Jones averages are truly representative of the market. On that score there can be no doubt. The Dow Jones averages themselves in the 1939-40 period indicated losses from trading on the average. It would seem to be a high tribute to the Dow Jones averages that they so accurately portrayed the action of the market generally. Mr. Lyttle rendered a service in demonstrating this.

Let us look at the record. Mr. Lyttle chose the dates of April 1, 1939, July 17, 1939, and May 14, 1940. On July 17, 1939, when the movement of the averages was said to have indicated the beginning of a primary bull market the industrials stood at 142.58, the railroads at 29.14, and the utilities at 25.5. On May 14, 1940, when the movement of the averages was said to have indicated the beginning of a primary bear market the industrials stood at 128.27, the railroads at 26.23 and the utilities at 20.90. Now it will be obvious that on May 14, 1940, when a primary bear market was said to have been indicated the averages were below the level of the averages of July 17, 1939, all of which suggest that any purchase on July 17 followed by sale on July 14, 1940, would have been at a loss. Mr. Lyttle proves it. Contrary-wise when the averages were said to have indicated a primary bear market on April 1, 1939 (industrials 132.83; railroads 27.24; utilities 22.50), the level of the averages was below the level of the averages on July 17, 1940 when they were said to have indicated the beginning of a bull market all of which as Mr. Lyttle shows would have been to the profit of a trader who purchased stocks when sale would have been called and sold the stocks in July when purchase would have been called for!

It may be doubted whether it is a fault of the Dow Theory that trading has been so dull and the movement of the market so narrow that trends cannot be discerned in time to afford protection to traders.

HERBERT W. ROOT.

Hartford, Conn., July 16.

Recent Books on Commerce, Finance and Economics

MILK DISTRIBUTION AS A PUBLIC UTILITY

By W. P. Mortensen

This is the result of a research project (wouldn't you know it?) carried on by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Wisconsin over a period of four years. The object was to find out whether important savings could be effected by turning the business of milk distribution into a public utility; i. e., instead of being awakened every morning by half a dozen competing milkmen the consumer would be awakened by only one, who would be employed by a monopolistic combination regulated by some government agency, the same as the telephone and electric light companies. A vast amount of statistical material on the operation of milk distributors in Wisconsin was collected and analyzed. It was found that an efficiently operated, unified system of milk distribution could theoretically bring about a saving of 1½ to 2 or perhaps 2½ cents per quart in milk distribution costs. But the author does not say how Nancy, who was brought up on Becker's milk, would be persuaded to drink Consolidated milk, which might taste like Borden's; or how Marjorie, who was

brought up on Borden's, would be persuaded to drink Consolidated, if peradventure Consolidated were to taste like Becker's. One has to be a parent to understand some of these obtuse economic problems. (University of Chicago Press, \$2.50.)

THE FEDERAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM

By Daniel T. Selko

Morris L. Ernst in his recent book *Too Big* listed the Federal Government among the things he thinks are too big. Wendell L. Willkie has recently pointed out the desirability of honest bookkeeping in the Federal Government. Hence, from the standpoint of current popular interest, as well as the importance of the subject itself, Mr. Selko's objective analysis of the Federal financial system is well worth reading.

The book is worth while for at least two other reasons. First, it discusses fundamental principles, points out ways in which practice departs from sound theory and offers practical suggestions for remedial action. Second, it is a storehouse of information for those who think they already know all about the subject but will no doubt be prompt to agree that

they still had much to learn about the technique of government financial operations after they have read even a small portion of this book. It follows, of course, that for those who know little about the subject, but who ought or would like to be well informed, the book is required reading. (Brookings Institution, Washington, \$3.50.)

WHAT GERMANY FORGOT

By James T. Shotwell

This loosely knit but interesting volume seeks to dispose of the charge that Germany's post-war economic difficulties were wholly attributable to the Versailles treaty. What he discusses at length is the fact that Germany had been engaged in a major war that had drained her economic resources and left her virtually prostrate, and that it fundamentally misrepresents the situation to lay this solely to the post-war settlement. He notes, among other things, that foreign investors paid into Germany, in the form of loans, the equivalent of all that Germany paid out on reparations, thus leaving the cost of the war itself as the real burden. (Macmillan, \$1.50.)

¹THE ANNALIST, July 4, 1940, p. 7.

²Cf. THE ANNALIST of July 11, 1940, p. 38, and of July 25, 1940, p. 108.

Europe's Changing Economic Structure: Three Major Long-Run Problems

By PETER F. DRUCKER*

Author of "The End of Economic Man," Etc.

DURING the last months, since the war began, a great many blueprints for the future organization of Europe have been published both in this country and abroad. The great majority of them were based upon a reorganization of the European or of the world economy. What I want to discuss today has very little connection with these ambitious plans. I am so certain that Europe is faced with a long period of wars and revolutions that the making of blueprints for a future permanent peace appears to me to be extremely premature.

But even if the time should be ripe for a peace plan, to start from the economic angles seems to me to be impractical. Economics are only one of four major problems which will have to be settled if Europe wants to regain peace and some degree of stability. The social and the political problems and perhaps the most important one—the metaphysical problem of common beliefs and common convictions—are just as important today as the economic one. And since all these problems are inter-dependent they cannot be treated or solved independently.

Nevertheless, while a solution of the economic problems of Europe alone would not solve the European trouble, no such solution is possible without economic reorganization, and I therefore propose today to discuss those economic factors which are actual threats to the political and social stability of Europe and for which, therefore, there will have to be some sort of solution if Europe is to regain stability and peace. But let me emphasize at the outset that I have no solution to offer and that, moreover, I am extremely suspicious of all programs which attempt to solve the extremely complex European problem by means of one set formula. I feel that ambitious programs which proclaim to contain the solution for centuries are very much out of order just now.

Europe's Competitive Position

The most obvious and most important of the economic realities of the European situation today is the steady deterioration of Europe's competitive position in the world. It would be almost impossible to prove this deterioration by statistical figures. Yet the deterioration is neither imaginary nor intangible, but very real and very tangible. It does not so much consist in a loss of markets for European goods. Its main aspect is the complete change in the function of Europe in the world economy. And the main factor in the change has not been the growth of the United States to economic world power but the development of the formerly colonial regions of South America, Asia and Africa into adolescent, if not yet mature, economies.

It is not generally realized that the economic position of Europe during the nineteenth century did not rest so much on its manufacturing as on the services rendered by Europe to the colonial world. Manufacturing profits, while great, always tended to become stabilized and were not, therefore, a real source of new capital. But the income from the services—from insurance, banking, shipping and wholesale trade—gave Europe a genuine entrepreneurial profit, and that meant a constant source of new capital, and a real profit in the sense in which economic theory uses that word.

On these international services Europe built up an economic position comparable to that of the senior partner in a business,

who not only shares in the profits of the business proportionate to his share in the work and in the capital, but who, in addition, obtains a large slice of the profits by virtue of his seniority alone. And it is this seniority that Europe has lost.

That Europe has also to fight with increasing competition on the part of the new industries in the former colonial economies adds to the troubles of Europe, but does not cause them. As a whole, European exports have been very well maintained. And the manufacturing profits obtained from producing these exports out of imported raw material have not been diminished seriously. But the service income and the central position of Europe based on this service income have almost disappeared. And Europe can neither keep her population nor maintain her present economic organization without this service income.

Intra-European Changes

Parallel to that deterioration in Europe's international economic position there has been an internal shift in the position of the main economic powers in Europe in relation to others. The most important of these shifts is the steady deterioration of England's position and the gradual rise of Germany to economic leadership in Europe. England's troubles spring largely from the international changes which I just discussed, as England was pre-eminently a service-economy. In addition, the typical English overseas exports—coal, cotton textiles and ships—are the ones which are first replaced when a former purely agricultural economy begins to industrialize itself.

But the causes for the shift are even more profound and are to be found in the changes of modern technology and modern industry. The production of standard goods in a multitude of small businesses—the typical organization of English industry—is more and more replaced by the production of highly integrated and highly complicated goods by large integrated concerns such as you find in the chemical or metallurgical industries today. This is a form of industrial production for which the English with their traditional antipathy against over-organization and regimented planning are not well suited. Even today the English chemical industry works to an astonishing extent with German or Swiss chemists. It is freely admitted in England that, but for the stream of German refugee chemists, England would not have been able to build her plants for synthetic oil, which may well become of vital importance in the present war.

Germany, on the other hand, has a peculiar aptitude for large business organization, for large-scale team-work in research, and for the coordination of producing units in one large-scale combine. As a result of these changes, you have, in the first place, the problem of England where about half the population has been dependent on the export of bulk goods or on the income from international services—both sources of income which tend to dry up increasingly. And on the other hand, you have the problem of the German economy, which, in view of its large-scale organization and over-organization, can only be run efficiently if run at full capacity. The pressure of German economic expansion tends, therefore, always to reach the explosion point, especially as

the country, as you know, is very poorly supplied with raw materials.

The Peasant Economies

The third major economic problem of Europe is that of the peasant countries between Russia and Germany. These countries—the Balkans and Poland—have one hundred million inhabitants—that is, one-quarter of the European population. Almost all the inhabitants are engaged in agriculture on the basis of small family plots. The countries are heavily overpopulated; the density of the agricultural population in Bulgaria, for instance, is about ten times that of Virginia. Accordingly, individual farms are much too small: in some parts of the Balkans the average is around two or three acres per family. A large part of the soil is poor.

The political and social problems of these peasant countries were sketched at last year's session of this institute by Professor Oscar Jaszi of Oberlin College; and it would be presumptuous of me to attempt to add anything to his masterly analysis. I shall therefore confine myself to the economic aspect of the present problem in modern Europe. It is not a problem of markets. The peasant countries today have facilities for marketing their goods about as good or better than any that could be given to them under any scheme of European customs union or European federation. The peasant problem is, first, one of lack of capital, which makes it impossible for the peasant to modernize his equipment and his working method. Secondly, it is one of overpopulation, which makes it impossible for the peasant to have enough land to produce even his minimum needs or to produce efficiently.

And finally, the economic problem in the peasant countries is to a large extent a problem of social organization. Under the present set-up, all economic activities in the peasant countries are inevitably directed toward the creation of a middle class of officials and bureaucrats for which the peasant has no use and which is in many respects purely parasitical. It is a fact that in these countries, in which the peasants account for 80 to 90 per cent of the population, the social structure relegates the peasant to a place of almost complete inferiority—not because the governments are bad but because they have no other choice.

Present War No Solution

These in broad outline are the three major economic problems of Europe which must be solved, or at least stabilized, if Europe wants to regain stability and peace. It is obvious, I think, that the present war does not do anything to bring these problems nearer to a solution. On the contrary, all the tendencies in the present war and its economy tend to aggravate every one of these major problems. If you want to sum up the immediate economic effects of the present conflict you would arrive at the following conclusions: In the first place, Europe's capital basis, already too small, will be decreased even more. In the second place, the European middle classes, who were so largely responsible for Europe's economic success in the past, are threatened by destruction or, at least, by a very severe curtailment of their economic and social functions. And finally, the trade between European countries as well as with the

outside world will become almost completely "managed trade"—which means trade on the basis of clearing agreements, barter deals and similar innovations. And this means in turn that the European income from international services will necessarily dwindle and perhaps disappear completely.

These consequences are to be expected in any event. If the democracies win they will have saved their political freedom, but they will not have been able to do so without making these economic sacrifices for the sake of their freedom. I do not see any formula for the solution of these economic problems. A European customs union or a European federation would not help the peasant countries unless provisions were made for large-scale emigration from these countries and for a large-scale inflow of capital into them.

In addition, federation would not solve the problem of England's economic position. On the contrary, a customs union or a European economic federation would at once establish a German hegemony over Europe largely at the expense of England and of the small former neutral countries in Western and Northern Europe. I believe it is symptomatic that the German peace terms, as reported in the American press, envisage a European economic union, whereas the English have been very careful not to commit themselves in any way to such a scheme although the French Government was reported to be in favor of it. England could not possibly accept such a scheme except under duress, as it would accelerate the English economic deterioration. And the same with some minor differences goes for any other scheme that provides for a European or a world-wide economic union at the present time. Such a union must necessarily hasten the decline of that partner who is already declining. In the case of a world union that would be the whole of Europe; in the case of a European union it would be England and the European middle classes. And for that reason alone I am not particularly happy about attempts to solve the world problem or the European problem by means of a grand conception which may well achieve just the contrary of what its proponents believe it will do.

I know that I have not been comforting to you and that my attitude as well as my analysis must displease those of you who want a cut-and-dried solution. It seems to me to be the most prominent and most tragic characteristic of the times through which we pass that there is no possibility for such a total solution. But that does not mean that we have to despair. It only means that the real solution for the problems of Europe can not be found in the mechanic spheres of human existence such as that of economic or social organization but that the real solution must come from a sphere far more profound and far more important—namely, from that of the fundamental beliefs and concepts, whether those be religious, social or political.

Post-War Europe

To the Editor of The Annalist:

In your issue of June 20 there appeared a well-written article on the probable consequences of a Hitler victory on the economy of the United States. Based on certain premises, it moved forward with true German logic to the end of an economic machine controlled by Hitler, functioning according to rules and regulations and actively engaged in commerce throughout its European bloc and exporting to the rest of the world—all of this to be done

Continued on Page 167

*An address before the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, June 19, 1940.

Financial Markets: Favorable Earnings and Dividends

STOCK prices have at last broken out of their trading range. Under heavier volume leading issues advanced during the week to a level above the mid-June supply points reaching the highest prices since the middle of May.

The best gains of the week have been in Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting and Refining, American Telephone, New York Central, Union Pacific, International Harvester, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem Steel and General Electric. The container stocks, Woolworth, General Foods, National Biscuit, Corn Products, Loew's, the aircraft manufacturing group, the tobacco stocks and most of the utilities made only moderate gains.

Bring Higher Stock Prices

the steel industry have been given considerable publicity in financial circles. There may also be noted a slightly firmer tendency in copper prices, reflected in an advance from 10½ to 10⅞ cents a pound by custom smelters and small producers.

The market's advance during the week has pushed Chrysler, General Motors, Bethlehem Steel, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, American Telephone, Johns-Manville and Union Pacific up through their mid-June high points. The ability of these leading stocks to advance beyond this critical level and the moderate

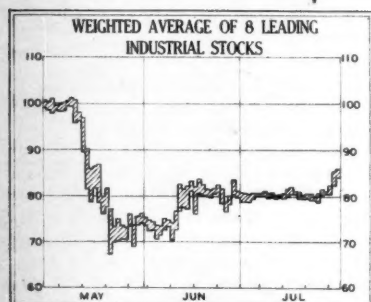
increase in volume that accompanied the break-through constitute a favorable development from a technical standpoint. It may also be noted that most stocks held their ground fairly well between the rise that occurred during the first half of June and the beginning of the advance of the past few days, and that the volume of trading was extremely light during this period.

The market's advance apparently did not relate to any particular news development. It is true that second-quarter earnings statements have been generally favorable and that in most cases there was

greater resistance than might have been expected to the second-quarter downward movement in general business activity. On the other hand, the European situation continues disturbing and the extent of the damage that will be done by excess profits taxes cannot yet be estimated. Probably the chief factor in the market's advance is the low level of stock prices in relation to dividends and earnings.

It must be noted that the market's advance has not been particularly broad. Leading issues have made fairly impressive gains, but there are many issues that remain below the best levels of the past six weeks. If the advance is to continue it may be expected to broaden out to include issues which have up to now remained inactive.

M. C.



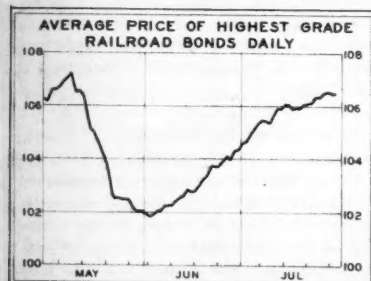
	High.	Low.	Last.
July 25	80.7	78.9	80.4
July 26	81.7	80.4	81.0
July 27	81.4	80.7	81.1
July 28	82.5	80.6	81.9
July 30	85.5	82.5	85.4
July 31	86.0	84.3	84.0

Earnings reports have continued generally favorable and in the case of several leading companies have apparently had some effect upon stock prices during the past week. Bethlehem Steel has reported first-half earnings amounting to \$6.09 per share of common stock, as compared with \$0.78 per share in the first half of 1939, while Chrysler Corporation reported the best first half year in its history, with earnings of \$7.01 per share, against \$5.83 per share in the similar 1939 period.

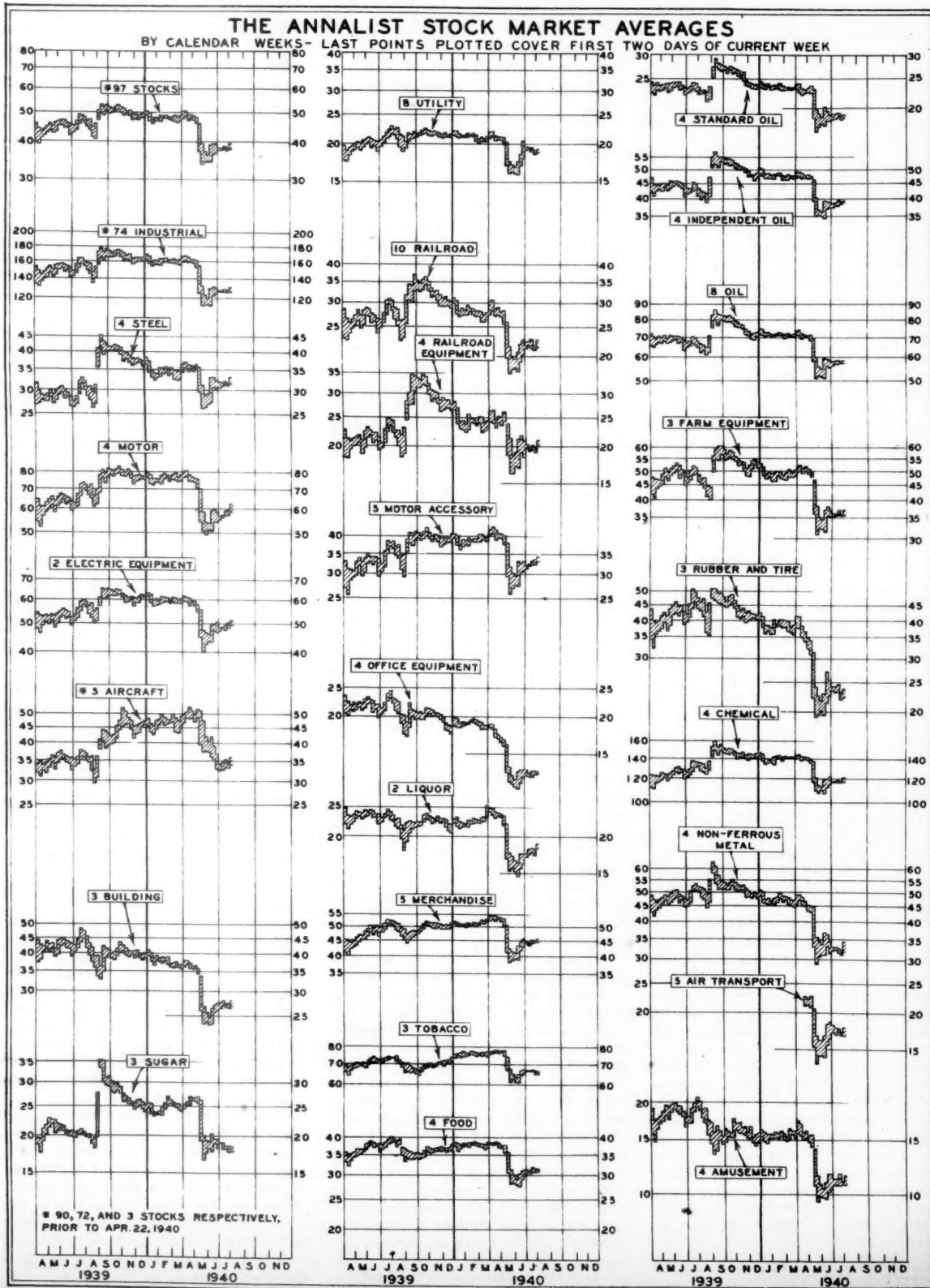
On the other hand, second-quarter results of General Motors showed earnings of \$1.02 per common share as compared with \$1.06 per share in the second quarter of 1939, this less favorable record reflecting contingency reserves provided out of earnings against additional taxes and future losses resulting from conditions abroad. These charges against earnings are of special interest to investors because they suggest the possibility that final results of many companies for the full year 1940 may be rather seriously affected by unfavorable influences resulting from the war.

Among dividends announced during the past week have been a \$2 payment on American Locomotive preferred stock, \$1.25 per share on Bethlehem Steel and \$1 on U. S. Steel common stocks.

Continued optimistic trade reports from



	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936
24	106.37	103.73	102.52	105.82	105.28
25	106.37	103.88	102.52	105.88	105.28
26	106.56	104.07	102.52	105.92	105.25
27	106.56	103.96	102.50	105.92	105.18
28	106.56	104.32	102.20	105.92	105.14
29	106.54	104.37	102.05	106.17	105.18
30	106.54	104.37	102.05	106.24	105.38



The Week in Commodities: Prices Down Again; Livestock

HOT weather settled down on the commodity markets last week and The Annalist Index declined to 79.2 as compared with 79.6 in the preceding week. Because of the extreme dullness in most markets, however, many observers do not feel that current prices reflect the actual state of affairs and only a return of more active dealings will point out the trend. Wholesale commodity prices have now declined for four consecutive weekly periods, with the latest Index a full point below that of a month ago. Livestock prices were heavy last week and several minor commodities—notably cocoa—declined to new lows for the year.

Commodity prices averaged 79.7 per cent of the 1926 base during July, the lowest for that month since 1934 with the single exception of last year. Prices last month, however, were two-tenths of a point above the preceding period.

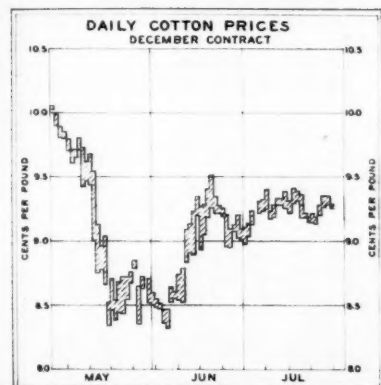
DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

	Cot-	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Futures	Spot
	ton				Index	Index
July 22.....	10.26	.91%	.81%	6.26	50.62	154.6
July 23.....	10.26	.90%	.81%	6.07	50.62	153.3
July 24.....	10.28	.91%	.82%	5.99	51.03	152.9
July 25.....	10.31	.91%	.81%	5.97	50.97	153.0
July 26.....	10.27	.91%	.81%	6.14	50.94	153.3
July 27.....	10.25	.91	.81			153.3
July 28.....	10.23	.91%	.81%	5.90	50.77	151.4
July 30.....	10.30	.93%	.82%			

For description of items used see THE ANNALIST of July 18, 1940. *Approximate.

COTTON

Tall drinks and cool-swimming holes received far more attention in cotton circles last week than did the fiber itself. In the smallest trading in several years, cotton futures idled in a narrow range.



At the close of the week active contracts showed net gains ranging from 6 to 10 points.

According to official records, less than 141,000 bales of cotton changed hands last week, an unhappy contrast to the million-plus bales which were traded in the weeks ended Jan. 27 and May 18. The continued dullness of the market is attributed to the blanket of apathy which has fallen over almost all speculative markets in recent months.

MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON

(Thousands of running bales, as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

	Wk Ended Thursday	Year's	July 25, July 18, July 27, 1940.	1940.	1939.	P. C.
Movement Into Sight:						
During week.....	58	64	115	-	50	
Since Aug. 1.....	13,859	13,801	9,637	+44		
Deliveries to Domestic Mills:						
During week.....	90	87	75	+20		
Since Aug. 1.....	7,694	7,604	6,292	+22		
Exports:						
During week.....	16	43	16			
Since Aug. 1.....	6,097	6,081	3,337	+83		
Visible Supply (Thursday):						
U. S. A. only.....	4,389	4,437	4,322	+2		

Cotton traders, in addition, are awaiting announcement of the new loan rates. As yet government sources have given no hint as to when the new rates will be revealed. Some observers think the announcement will be forthcoming after Congress has appropriated additional funds for the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The gray goods market took its cue from the cotton futures market and was

And Minor Items Hard Hit

in the doldrums all week. Sales of goods were much below current mill output. Prices on most lines were unchanged but the more "sensitive" items continued to give ground. Quotations were established on such small business, though, that they are meaningless.

Despite the slackness in raw cotton and goods markets, most cotton mills continue to operate at break-neck speed. According to The New York Times Weekly Business Index, cotton mill activity in the week ended July 20 was 138 per cent of "normal" as compared with 101 per cent for general business.

While mills are operating at a fast clip, there are signs of a let-down in the not too distant future. Operations in the week ended July 20, for example, were 4 points below the preceding week and 12 points below the July 6 period. For more than a month and a half, gray goods sales have been near the vanishing point. To make

matters worse, mill margins have been narrowing. These two factors may be sufficient to bring about some curtailment in cotton mill operations. A burst of goods buying, on the other hand, soon would force operations to peak levels.

Supporting those observers who continue to look for an expansion in gray goods sales are the reports from the nation's department stores. In the week ended July 20 sales soared 9 per cent above a year ago, one of the best year-to-year increases reported in 1940. Warm weather was given credit for most of the gain. Last week, hot weather acted as a boom-crang and kept many shoppers indoors. Total sales, nevertheless, were unusually good.

In connection with the gray goods situation it is noteworthy that takings of finished goods against old contracts have held up very well. Shipments of garments have likewise held at a fast clip. Both of

these items indicate that consumer buying is satisfactory. The present "bottleneck" in the gray goods market lies in the hands of the wholesalers and other "middle-men."

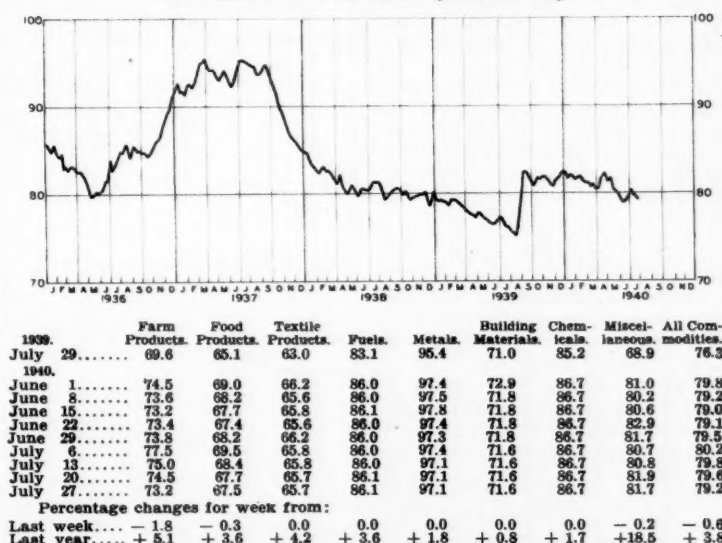
Thanks to the high rate of cotton mill operations, consumption of cotton in the season to end July 31 will probably exceed 7,750,000 bales, the second largest in the history of this country. Last season we used 6,860,000 bales. The record is 7,950,000 bales in 1936-37.

Crop news is bearish on prices, although such reports had little effect last week. According to the Department of Agriculture, the weather is favorable to the crop because of high temperatures and less rain. Most traders realize that a continuance of the present weather will result in a marked improvement in the crop within the next few weeks. Since that is the case, last week's modest rise in prices can only mean that speculators are confident that increased gray goods sales and the possibilities of higher loan rates will offset any improvement in the crop.

THE GRAINS

Commission brokers in wheat made a little money last week, thanks to fairly active trading. The trend of prices was bad, however, with July wheat selling at 71½ cents a bushel, the lowest since August, 1939; and more than 40 cents under the April peak. Final transactions in the July option—it expired last week—were at the extreme lows of the year.

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



Percentage changes for week from:

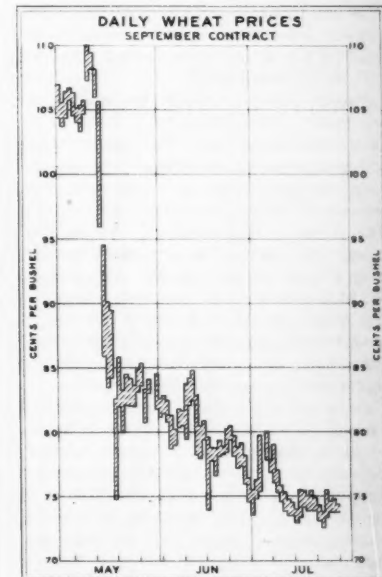
Last week.....	-1.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Last year.....	+5.1	+3.6	+4.2	+3.6	+1.8	+0.8	+1.7	+18.5	+3.8

SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	July 20, 1940.	July 13, 1940.	July 22, 1939.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c. l. f., domestic (bu.).....	\$0.91%	\$0.91%	\$0.83%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.).....	.80%	.80%	.77%
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.).....	.43%	.44%	.41%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c. l. f. (bu.).....	.62%	.61%	.60%
Barley, malting (bu.).....	.67%	.60	.57%
Flour, spring patents (bbl.).....	4.55	4.50	4.65-4.80
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.).....	10.44	10.56	9.50
Hogs, good and choice, avg., Chic. (100 lb.).....	6.14	6.30	6.63
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.).....	16.50	17.00	15.75
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.).....	.175	.175	.20%
Pork, mess (100 lb.).....	16.75	16.75	17.75
Bacon, No. 1 dry cure, 6-8 lbs. (100 lb.).....	17.50	19.75	19.75
Lard, steam Western (100 lb.).....	6.30	6.40	6.20-6.30
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.).....	.0263	.0265	.0290
Sugar, refined (lb.).....	.0450	.0450	.0439
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.).....	.06%	.07%	.07%
Cocoa, Acra (lb.).....	.0435	.0465	.0445
Cotton, middling upland (lb.).....	.1025	.1025	.0965
Wool, tops (lb.).....	1.00	.96	.87%
Silk, 78% seripiane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.).....	2.54	2.54	2.75-2.80
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.).....	.53	.53	.51
Worsted yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.).....	1.51%	1.51%	1.31%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.).....	.24%	.24%	.22%
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x80, 5.35 (yd.).....	.04%	.04%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 58x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.).....	.05%	.05%	.05%-0.05%
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.).....	.13	.12%	.12
Leather, union backs (lb.).....	.34	.34	.31
Rubber, plant'n ribbed smoked sheets (lb.).....	.22	.2225	.16%
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.).....	1.1945	1.1945	1.147
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 4 refin' centers (gal.).....	.0520145	.0520145	.04925
Pig iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	22.61	22.61	20.61
Finished steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.).....	2.251	2.251	2.236
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton).....	18.17	18.35	15.17
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.).....	.1112	.1118	.10%
Copper, export F. A. S. (lb.).....	.1005	.1040	
Lead (lb.).....	.0502	.0502	.0485-.090
Tin, Straits (lb.).....	.51%	.51	.4945
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.).....	.0625	.0625	.0460
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.).....	.34%	.34%	.34%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e., immediate (lb.).....	.0535	.054	.04%-0.05
Paper, newsroll contract (ton).....	50.00	50.00	50.00
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.).....	.0550	.0550	.05

Prices for previous Friday. n Nominal.



With the July option out of the way, prices were able to rally quite briskly. The December contract rose from 74 to 77 cents in one day. Closing prices for the week were practically unchanged.

The weather had its effect upon the wheat crop, and dry, hot weather forced the crop to maturity at a rapid rate. With the end of the growing period at hand, the Spring crop is being harvested in almost all sections of the belt.

Early harvesting returns indicate that the final crop will total about 700,000,000 bushels. This is roughly 25,000,000 bushels under the July 1 government estimate, but is still ample for domestic needs. Because our export market has been blasted away by Hitler's dreaded Stuka dive bombers, between 40,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels of wheat will be added to the domestic carry-over this year.

Our own large surplus—together with topheavy supplies all over the world—would play havoc with domestic wheat prices were it not for the artificial supports under the grain. With the United

States Government lending farmers 87 cents a bushel for standard wheat and the Canadian Government guaranteeing growers 70 cents for the same grade, any severe price decline appears unwarranted.

Many times last week corn took the leadership away from wheat. Aided by a heat wave which sent the mercury soaring over the 100 mark several days in a row, corn futures rose more than 3 cents a bushel in heavy dealings. At the highs, quotations were 6 cents above the lows of the preceding week. Profit-taking shaded prices a good deal, however, and final prices were up only fractions.

One Chicago observer asserted that corn was in a "weather" market. Continued heat and lack of rain probably will send prices sky-high. Heavy rains may bring about a recession. In many parts of the Corn Belt rain is urgently needed.

In contrast to traders and speculators, farmers showed willingness to sell corn last week. Observers said this did not indicate anything bearish in the outlook but rather reflected the acute shortage of storage space.

Cash oats lost almost 2 cents a bushel last week on continued heavy receipts. The expiring July contract was also hit by cash selling. Other options, however, scored fractional gains. Trade reports indicate that farmers may stage an extensive "hold back" movement in an effort to boost prices to a more attractive level.

SUGAR

Spot raw sugar sold for 2.63 cents a pound last week, the lowest level reached since December, 1934. This decline in raw sugar brought renewed weakness into the refined market and on Monday of this week all leading refiners cut their price 15 points to 4.35 cents a pound. Southern refiners led the parade by slashing their price to 4.20 cents, as compared with the old 4.35 and 4.50 rates.

Futures declined under the deluge of bad news. "U. S." options lost 4 to 5 points last week with the longest term option falling to a new low for the season.

The current weakness in sugar prices is somewhat disconcerting, especially if the war is taken into account. During the World War period, sugar prices soared from 3 to 24 cents a pound. The second World War saw sugar rise from 1.90 cents last August to almost 3 cents a few weeks later. By the end of October, 1939, prices were back to five-year lows. Current quotations are not much better.

There are two principal reasons for the present unsatisfactory performance. First, world supplies of sugar are ample. Unless the vast sugar fields of Cuba, the Philippines and the United States are overrun by an invader, they promise to remain ample. Second, almost all warring nations accumulated vast reserves before this war began so instead of an increase in demand after the war there has actually been a decline.

Trade reports indicate that there will be a domestic surplus of about 250,000 tons of sugar this year. Ordinarily this amount would not cause any uneasiness, but under the quota system—where all producers are required to ship their quotas—it can cause extreme unsettlement in the market. Unless the Secretary of Agriculture soon revises the quota a further decline in prices appears inevitable. Many sugar brokers are afraid that Secretary Wallace will be too busy getting himself elected to worry about the sugar trade.

COCOA

As was generally expected, cocoa futures declined to new season lows last week. Active contracts dropped 27 to 30 points to reach the lowest territory witnessed since before the war broke out last September. On Monday of this week the decline was extended with all options hitting new lows. Strangely enough, volume of trading did not expand on the decline.

This fact was the only cheering item the bulls could feast upon.

The principal cause of last week's decline was continuous selling from Brazil. Brazilian planters have been selling for several weeks despite repeated rumors that they were to receive government loans on their cocoa crop. Last week, however, it was reliably reported that Brazilian authorities thought it was "very difficult" to consider minimum prices or support under present conditions.

In addition to Brazilian selling, the domestic chocolate trade has had to contend with greatly increased arrivals from West Africa. Several steamers have been added to the route and rates have been reduced. Both of these items have served to boost Accra exports to the highest levels in years.

WOOL TOPS

A wave of speculative enthusiasm swept the wool top market last week and futures were pushed up 5 to 6 cents a pound before any profit taking appeared. Volume reached 2,660,000 pounds, almost double the preceding week and the best in about four weeks. Prices moved up to the highest level in more than a month.

Reasons for the sudden rise in prices were not immediately apparent. Trade circles, however, expressed the belief that the buying was in anticipation of large purchases to meet defense requirements. Just why this "anticipation" should break loose last week was not explained. The government's orders, incidentally, will amount to about 10 per cent of our normal annual consumption.

In marked contrast to the raw wool market, goods were very quiet. Sales were scattered and mostly for fill-in purposes. The unusually hot weather of the last few weeks obviously has taken the minds of woolen goods buyers away from their business.

RUBBER

Futures held in a narrow range last week, with final prices little changed. Trading was light. On Monday, though, a burst of selling carried prices down as much as 75 points. Selling was traced to holders who desired to get out of July contracts. The liquidation in that option forced other futures lower.

Trade news continues favorable. The Rubber Manufacturers Association reports that June tire shipments were 6,719,000 casings, a gain of 15 per cent over a year ago and the largest for that month since 1932. The shifted automobile model year plays a large part in the fact that shipments were the best since 1932.

Most automobile plants are now closed down for the annual change-over period. Within a few weeks 1941 models will be rolling off the production lines in volume. This will mean greatly increased demand for rubber, but whether there will be any effect upon prices remains to be seen.

Reflecting a good automobile year—as well as sharply higher consumption of non-automotive lines—domestic consumption of crude rubber in the first six months of this year was 303,000 tons, a gain of 8 per cent as compared with last year and one of the best semi-annual periods in history.

SILK

The September option rose 3 cents in light dealings, but other futures either stood still or did not trade at all. Current prices are slightly above the lows of the year.

Trade news is poor. Several specialty shops in the metropolitan area have cut Nylon hose to below \$1 a pair. If the trend is maintained—and there is no reason for expecting that it will not—Nylons may soon be selling for 69 cents and silk will have lost up to 80 per cent of the stocking market. That is about the only market the commodity has left.

LA RUE APPLIGATE.

COMMODITY FUTURE PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

	October	December	January	March	May	July
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Cotton—New:						
July 22	9.35	9.28	9.22	9.15	9.03	8.94
July 23	9.30	9.27	9.18	9.14	9.06	8.93
July 24	9.44	9.33	9.29	9.20	9.14	9.09
July 25	9.48	9.40	9.35	9.27	9.11	9.08
July 26	9.49	9.43	9.35	9.29	9.13	9.09
July 27	9.44	9.39	9.29	9.26	9.15	9.15
July 27 close	9.39 t	9.26 t	9.16 n	9.03 t	8.86 n	8.67 t
Week's range	9.49	9.27	9.35	9.14	9.15	9.06
Previous week	9.53	9.28	9.41	9.15	9.30	9.10
Contract	10.29	5.25	10.18	8.33	10.14	8.26
range	Ap.17	No.1	Ap.17	Je.6	Ap.17	Je.6

Old and New Contracts: Traded week ended Friday, July 26, 140,800 bales; previous week, 221,400; year ago, 764,300.

	July	Sept.	Dec.	May
	High	Low	High	Low
Wheat:				
July 22	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 23	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 24	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 25	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 26	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 27	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
July 27 close	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Week's range	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Previous week	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Week July 29, 1939	73 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/2
Contract	1.11 1/2	71 1/2	1.11 1/2	73 1/2
range	Ap.22	Je.13	Ap.18	Je.13

Wheat: Traded week ended Friday, July 26, 74,864,000 bushels; previous week, 74,106,000; year ago 149,923,000.

Weekly Range

	Week Ended	Week Ended	Contract	Range	Week Ended
	July 27, 1940	July 20, 1940	High	Low	July 29, 1939
Corn:					
July	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Sept.	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
Dec.	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
May	63 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2	60 1/2	62 1/2
*Bushels traded	25,201,000	17,773,000			46,137,000
Oats:					
July	30 1/2	28 1/2	31 1/2	30	30
Sept.	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Dec.	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
May	31 1/2	31	31 1/2	31	29 1/2
*Bushels traded	4,625,000	3,302,000			12,780,000
Rye:					
July	44 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Sept.	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Dec.	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
May	45 1/2	43 1/2	45 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
*Bushels traded	2,749,000	2,625,000			4,766,000
Cocoa:					
July	4.42	4.09	4.10 n	4.61	4.34
Sept.	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
Dec.	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
Jan.	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
Mar.	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
May	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
July, 1941	4.51	4.23	4.24 n	4.73	4.47
Contracts traded	864	1,416			817
Coffee—A (No. 7):					
July	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.93
Sept.	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03	4.03
Dec.	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18
Mar.	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18	4.18
Contracts traded	...	...	...	...	5
Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):					
July	5.68	5.62	5.62	5.61	5.61
Sept.	5.74	5.64	5.64	5.63	5.63
Dec.	5.84	5.81	5.81	5.80	5.80
Mar.	6.10	6.05	6.01 n	6.05	6.04
May	6.22	6.10	6.10@6.11	6.13	6.11
Contracts traded	97	102			401
Copper:					
July	9.39	9.07	9.39@9.43	9.63	9.29
Sept.	9.44	9.09	9.44 t	9.65	9.48
Dec.	9.40	9.14	9.40@9.48	9.60	9.37
May	9.24	9.12	9.24@9.24	9.50	9.35
Contracts traded	211	125			126
Cottonseed Oil:					
Sept.	6.12	5.95	5.97@5.99	6.13	6.05
Oct.	6.12	5.97	5.98 t	6.13	6.07
Dec.	6.16	5.97	6.01@6.02	6.18	6.10
Jan.	6.16	6.00	6.03@6.04	6.14	6.13
Mar.	6.23	6.07	...	6.25	6.18
Contracts traded	309	190			780
Hides:					
Sept.	9.17	8.35	8.75 t	9.84	8.83
Dec.	9.34	8.70	8.90 t	10.04	9.02
Mar.	9.38	9.00	9.42 n	10.16	9.25
June	9.38	9.00	9.42 n	10.16	9.25
Contracts traded	680	762			651
Rubber—No. 1 Standard:					
July	22.50	21.55	22.25 t	22.50	20.50
Sept.	19.61	19.35	19.49 t	19.65	19.03
Dec.	18.85	18.48	18.65@18.70	18.90	18.40
Mar.	18.52	18.30	18.40 n	18.48	18.38
May	18.40	18.40	...	18.48	18.38
Contracts traded	244	556			460
Rubber—"New" Standard:					
July	21.00	21.00	...	21.00	18.96
Sept.	19.30	19.30	...	19.30	18.30
Dec.	18.35	18.35	...	18.35	18.30
Mar.	18.35	18.35	...	18.35	18.30
May	18.35	18.35	...	18.35	18.30
Contracts traded	3	30			...
Silk—No. 1:					
July	2.53	2.51	2.51	4.30	2.30
Sept.	2.50	2.48	2.49@2.50	2.48	2.24
Dec.	2.45	2.44	2.43@2.44	2.44	2.41
Jan.	2.42	2.40	2.40@2.42	2.42	2.38
Contracts traded	90	60			634
Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."):					
July	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.70
Sept.	1.82	1.73	1.73@1.74	1.78	1.71
Jan.	1.88	1.79	1.79@1.81	1.85	1.78
Mar.	1.91	1.83	1.83@1.84	1.89	1.83
May	1.95	1.88	1.87@1.89	1.93	1.87
July	2.00	1.82	1.91@1.93	1.97	1.93
Contracts traded	953	1,537			916
Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):					
Sept.	1.99	1.94	1.95@1.96	1.97	1.93
Mar.	1.06	1.03	1.03@1.04	1.04	1.02
May	1.08	1.04	1.05@1.06	1.02	1.02
July	1.08	1.06	1.06@1.08	1.07	1.06
Sept.	1.08	1.06	1.06@1.08	1.07	1.06
Contracts traded	372	211			266
Wool Tops:					
July	90.5	89.0	89.0	90.1	116.5
Oct.	94.0	88.0	92.6@93.1	88.6	87.9
Dec.	92.0	85.9	90.7@91.0	86.6	85.6
Mar.	90.7	84.7	89.5 t	85.5	85.0
May	87.4	84.4	88.5 n	84.0	83.8
Pounds traded	2,660,000	1,435,000			480

Closed Saturday during July and August. All exchanges except cotton and grains.

* Asked. n Nominal. t Traded. @ Bid and asked. *Week ended Friday, 1939.

Removal of British War Industries to Canada Urged; New Wheat Processing Tax

AMONG the interesting developments coming out of the war situation is the recent discussion in business and financial circles of the proposed movement of industry from the United Kingdom to Canada. It appears that the original proposal came from the Financial Post and was subsequently taken up by Gordon Bongard, president of the Toronto Stock Exchange, and Herbert A. Bruce in the House of Commons.

The proposal has been restricted to war (and export) industries only. The idea is to transplant British arms and munitions industries in Canada beyond the reach of Nazi bombers. The proposal has a good deal of merit in it. But it is difficult for one to tell the difference between transplanting industry and what is going on in Canada right now. Nor does it seem that much more could be done than is being accomplished at present.

The Canadian Government and Canadian industry are both increasing the capacity of the war industries as fast as new plants can be constructed and new machinery built and delivered. The difficulties of housing the transplanted industries would be the same as those attending the expansion of war plants at present. The problem just now appears to be one of new factory construction—a problem that would remain if British munition-making machinery and workers were brought over from abroad.

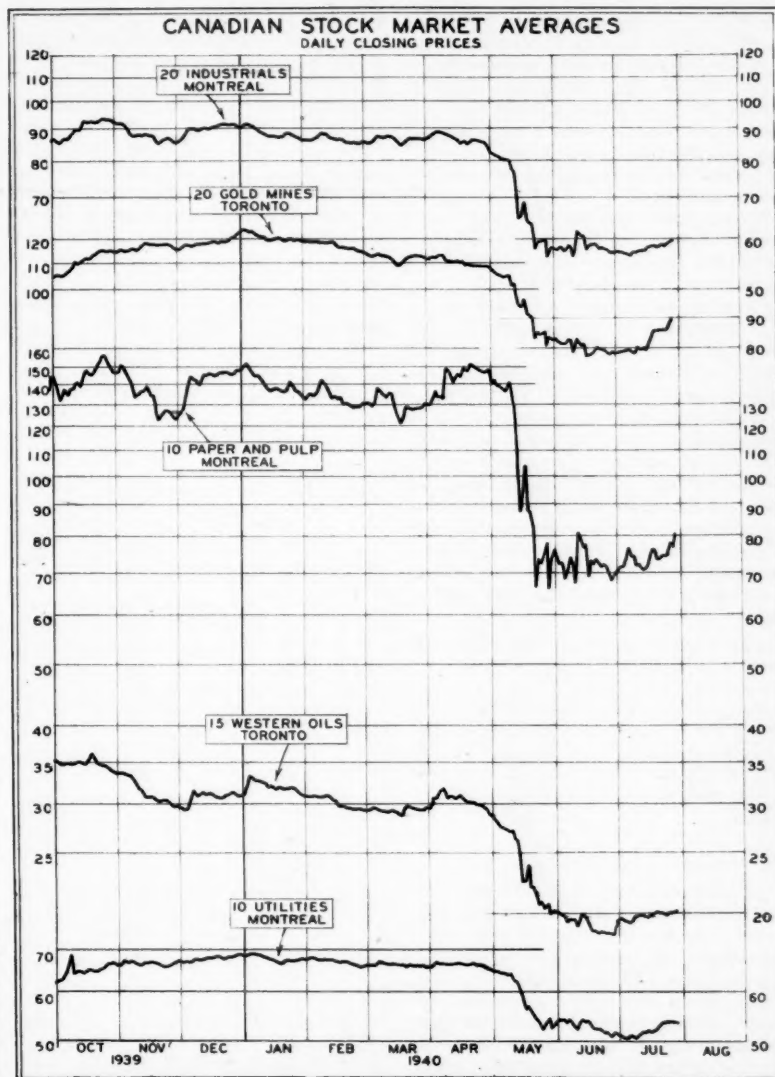
The crying need at this juncture is increased plant capacity for making more guns, tanks, airplanes and ships. Transplanting industries from Britain does not increase that capacity, it merely transfers its location. It would also involve delay which would mean time lost in production. And time at this moment is of the essence.

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY

(Adjusted for seasonal variation and long-time trend)

	June, 1940.	May, 1940.	June, 1939.
Freight car loadings.....	75.5	72.3	59.6
Electric power production.....	98.1	95.4	89.3
Automobile production.....	89.1	82.3	60.8
Newspaper production.....	86.1	80.5	65.5
Steel ingot production.....	145.6	134.4	93.5
Pig iron production.....	109.4	114.7	68.5
Coal production.....	113.4	98.3	50.8
Rubber imports.....	53.3	44.5	35.3
Cotton imports.....	186.3	185.3	100.8
Flour production.....	50.8	49.5	35.3
Cattle slaughtered.....	156.1	187.9	104.3
Hogs slaughtered.....	156.1	187.9	104.3
Board and plank exports.....	125.6	94.7	111.8
Building permits.....	125.6	94.7	111.8
Combined index.....	95.8	80.0	50.0

*Subject to revision. †Revised.



As a long-range proposal, that is if the Nazi blitzkrieg is thwarted and the war becomes a long one, removing munition plant equipment and skilled workers is

of considerable merit. Production delays brought about by air bombings and air raid alarms could be reduced to a minimum or eliminated altogether. Even here it

would appear to be more feasible to increase the capacity of Canadian war-making industries rather than to transfer the British plants. It might, however, be very advantageous for Canada to "import" skilled English technicians and workers for training purposes (or for actual operations when the destruction of a plant puts such men out of work).

WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100.00)

	July 19, 1940.	July 12, 1940.	July 21, 1939.
All commodities.....	82.0	81.7	72.3
Vegetable products.....	70.5	70.5	60.3
Animal products.....	77.2	77.2	71.4
Textile products.....	83.1	83.2	66.5
Wood and paper.....	89.0	88.4	77.1
Iron products.....	102.6	102.6	97.4
Nonferrous metals.....	75.1	75.3	68.5
Nonmetallic minerals.....	89.7	88.7	84.6
Chemicals.....	87.8	87.1	77.6
Canadian farm products.....	64.2	65.0	63.1
Industrial materials.....	77.2	77.1	65.0
Sensitive commodities.....	65.3	65.7	53.9

†Wood-Gundy index for July 24, 1940; July 17, 1940, and July 26, 1939.

The need for additional man power to operate Canada's rapidly expanding war-making facilities is obvious to any one taking the time to read the monthly employment reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Some answer to the need for more men in industry can be found from an analysis of the agricultural situation. The 1940 wheat crop is estimated at between 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, with the carry-over of wheat amounting to approximately 295,000,000 bushels, of which 270,000,000 are now in storage in Canada. This year's crop is estimated at 400,000,000 bushels, which after deducting Great Britain's requirements in the amount of 200,000,000 and domestic consumption of 50,000,000 bushels will mean another carry-over of 150,000,000 bushels by July, 1941, in addition to the current surplus, making a possible carry-over of 400,000,000 bushels in all. This would be about equal to British requirements for two years.

Obviously there is an overwhelming

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Week Ended July 20, 1940.	Week Ended July 13, 1940.	Week Ended July 22, 1939.
Grain and products.....	7,538	7,417	6,389
Livestock.....	1,481	1,444	1,513
Coal.....	5,590	6,088	5,086
Coke.....	761	553	300
Lumber.....	4,144	3,968	2,364
Pulpwood.....	1,872	1,873	833
Pulp and Paper.....	2,793	2,769	1,517
Other forest products.....	2,148	2,178	1,980
Ore.....	3,750	3,607	2,760
L. c. l. merchandise.....	12,883	13,033	12,479
Miscellaneous.....	14,180	14,308	12,247
Total.....	57,125	57,238	47,667
Total.....	95.0	93.7	79.3

1926=100; adjusted for seasonal variation.

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, July 27

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED
TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High	Low	Last
600 *Abitibi.....	100	85	85
370 Abitibi & P. 4%	3%		
50 A.P. Grain pr 27	23	27	
1,200 *Aldermore.....	11	11	11
50 Algoma Stl. 9	9	9	9
1,000 *Am. Gold.....	1	1	1
2,000 *Anglo Cdn Sm 50	50	50	50
2,400 *Anglo Cdn Sm 80	80	80	80
700 *Armfield.....	4%	4%	4%
2,000 *Ashley.....	3	3	3
4,254 *Aurifer.....	122	121	121
2,000 *Bankfield.....	10%	9%	9%
51 Bank Moni. 181	180	180	180
14 Bank Tor. 210	207	207	207
5,000 *Base Mts.....	7	7	7
11,500 *Bear Exp. 7	5	5	5
1,700 *Beattie Gld 76	76	76	76
10 Betty Ist pr 90	80	80	80
44 Benham's.....	4%	4%	4%
180 Bell Phone 140%	140%	140%	140%
24,100 *Bigwood K 14	12%	14	
50 *B. M. S. 5%	5%	5%	5%
5 Blue Rib.....	5	5	5
700 *Bobo.....	4%	4%	4%
160 *Brace 340	340	340	340
2,821 Brazil Tr. 4%	4%	4%	4%
30 Brew & Dis 4%	4%	4%	4%
1,875 B & O 15	17	17	17
17 B C Pw A 25%	25%	25%	25%
14,420 *Brouhan.....	50	45	50
3,200 *Brown Oil.....	8	8	8
1,450 *Buffalo Cn 1%	1%	1%	1%

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS	High	Low	Last
315 Build Prod. 13%	12%	13%	
15 Brington St. 8%	8%	8%	8%
1,500 *Clyde & S. 12%	12%	12%	12%
1,200 *Calumet.....	24%	24%	24%
85 Can Cem.....	4%	4%	4%
15 Can Cem pr 85	85	85	85
405 Can Maltng 33	32%	33	
500 Can Packers 80	80	80	80
9 Cn Pr Mrt. 120	117	120	
155 Can Steam.....	3	3	3
160 Can Sm pr 11%	10%	11%	
20 Cn Wr "A" 50	50	50	50
900 *Cdn Brew 125	115	120	
185 Cn Brew pr 24%	24%	24%	24%
90 Cdn Bk Cml 140	139	139	139
100 Cdn Can.....	6	6	6
40 Cn Ca "A" 18	17%	18	
10 Cn Ca "B".....	9	9	9
125 Cdn Car.....	6%	6%	6%
115 Cn Wr pr 14%	14%	14%	14%
5 Cdn Celnes 28%	28%	28%	28%
15 Cn Clness pr 11%	11%	11%	11%
200 *Cdn Indus.....	175	175	175
2,200 *Cn Mirelec 3%	3%	3%	3%
798 C P R.....	4%	4%	4%
130 Cdn Wipe.....	5%	5%	5%
55 Cdn Wrdbd 15	15	15	15
500 *Cariboo.....	195	190	195
8,180 *Centrl Pat 185	182	180	
8,100 Chesterville 75	72	75	
6,000 Cochr Wll 32	47	48	
85 Cockshutt.....	5	5	5

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
500 *Commoll 23	23	23	23
3,800 *Conair.....	110	105	110
60 Con Baks.....	13%	13%	13%
460 Cona Smet 32%	31%	32	
55 Consum G. 153	150%	151	
15 Crw's N Cl 34	34	34	34
100 *Cub Air.....	80	80	80
6,900 *Davies P. 13	12%	12%	12%
970 Dist Seagr. 25	24%	24%	24%
662 Dome.....	19%	19	19%
10 Dom Bank 160	160	160	160
1,065 Dom Fdry 21%	20%	21%	
180 Dom Fl B.....	7%	7%	7%
5 Dom F pr 110	110	110	110
1,900 *Dunsmuir.....	3	3	3
25 Dom Tar.....	5	5	5
332 Dom Wl pr 4	3	4	
1,900 *East Crest 4	4	4	4
2,900 *East Crest 4	4	4	4
12,800 *E. Malt. 20%	24%	24%	24%
1,225 *Eldorado.....	34	34	34
800 *Falconb. 250	240	245	
645 Fanny Fa.....	24%	24%	24%
6,000 *Francor.....	29	26%	29
27 Gatineau P 10%	10%	10%	10%
20 Gatineau P pr 85	85	85	85
575 Gen S Wrs.....	5	4%	5
500 *Gillies Lk. 3%	3%	3%	3%
2,700 *God's Lk. 30	29	30	
500 *Gold Eagle 9	7	8	
21,800 *Golden G 12	10%	12	
189 Goodyear pr 53	53%	53	
1,008 *Gr. Bous 1%	1%	1%	1%
5 Gr Lk V T 3	3	3	3
15 Gr Lk V T pr 15%	15	15	15
1,500 Gunnar.....	35	35	35
150 Gyssum.....	3	3	3
2,500 *Halliwell.....	1	1	1
473 *Halliwell.....	500	500	500
465 Hm Bridge.....	3%	3%	3%
4,298 *Hard Rk.....	3%	3%	3%
3,000 *Harker.....	3%	3%	3%
500 *Highwood.....	8%	8%	8%

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last
1,545 Hollinger.....	10%	10%	10%
2,605 *Home Oil 165	165	165	165
3,000 *Homestd.....	2	2	2
3,600 *Howey.....	22%	21%	22%
322 Hud Bay.....	23	23	23
9 Hur & Erie 56	56	56	56
8 Imp Bank.....	165	165	165
3,328 Imp Oil.....	10%	10	10
350 Imp Tob.....	12%	12%	12%
35 Imp Tob pr 7%	7%	7%	7%
2,000 *Inspiration 15	15	15	15
20 Int Met pr 97	97	97	97
1,297 Int Nickel 32%	32	32%	
3,578 Int Pete.....	14%	14%	14%
15 Int Util A.....	7%	7%	7%
4,000 *Jellico.....	4	3%	4
1,000 *J M Cons 1%	1%	1%	1%
6,493 *Kerr Add. 2%	2%	2%	2%
1,000 *Kirk Hud 15	15	15	15
8,427 *Kirk Lake 94	87	94	
410 Lake Shore 18%	18	18%	
1,450 *Lama G 500	485	485	485
2,500 Lapa Cad.....	7	7	7
180 Laura Sec.....	9%	9	9%
7,450 *Leitch.....	50	48	48
980 *Little L 215	215	215	215
600 Loblaw A.....	24%	23%	23%
320 Loblaw B.....	22%	21%	22%
5,110 *Macassa.....	305	285	305
3,350 *McL Ctt. 134	130	134	
9,100 *Madsen RL 32	28	33	
15,350 *Malarie G 88	75	88	
2,000 *Mane East.....	7	7	7
7 M Leaf G.....	7	7	7
75 M Leaf Mill 2%	2%	2%	2%
100 M Leaf pr 4%	4%	4%	4%
750 *Marago.....	1%	1%	1%
125 Massey-Har 2%	2%	2%	2%
70 Mas-Har pr 2%	2%	2%	2%
190 McCall.....	5%	5%	5%
105 McIntyre.....	3%	3%	3%
7,525 *McKens R. 85	88	95	
2,000 *McWaters 28	28	28	28
105 Merc M new 5	5	5	5
1,300 *Min Corp 48	48	48	48
3,330 *Moneta.....	43	43	43
345 Moore Corp 37%	38	37%	
10 Moore C A 152	152	152	152

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

STOCKS			
	High	Low	Last
00 *Mor Kirk	2 1/2	2	2
00 *Murphy	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
00 Nat Sew A	7	7	7
00 Nat Stl Car	40	38	39 1/2
15 Noranda	49 1/2	47 1/4	48 1/2
00 *O'Brien	85	85	85
00 *Okala Oil	70	70	70
116 Omega	15	14	14
00 *Oro Plata	30	30	30
00 Ottawa Car	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
11 PageHarvey	97	97	97
00 *Pamou	105	100	105
00 *Pandora C	5	5	5
00 *Part'nem	3	3	3
300 *Paymaster	24 1/2	23	23 1/2
75 *Percen	139	134	135
50 Photo Eng.	15	15	15
4150 *Pick Crow	245	232	238
15 *Pioneer	185	185	185
10 Pow Corp.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
500 *Pratt Roy	14	14	14
700 *Premier	75	75	75
35 Pr Metals	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
21500 *Preston	175	163	175
00 *Quemont	4	4	4
90 Reno Gold	15	15	15
1800 *Roche L	34	34	34
17 Royal Bk	152	150	150
85 Royaltie	22	22	22
15 Russell Ind	15	15	15
1000 *St Anth.	10	9	9
20 St L Cor A	14	14	14
3600 *San Antonio	180	170	170
00 *Senator R	19	19	19
50 Shawinigan	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
925 *Sheep Crk	85	85	85
4460 *Sherritt G	64	63	64
517 Sigma	525	525	525
63 Silver's pf	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
15 Simpsons B	5	5	5
27 Simpson pf	90	88	90
2500 *Spartan	85	85	85 1/2
00 *Staden M	20 1/2	20	20 1/2
00 *Lake Lke	6	5 1/2	5 1/2

wheat surplus, a surplus that is taxing storage facilities, that would depress prices further were it not for their having been pegged at 70 cents a bushel and that is occupying the activities and attention of thousands of farmers who could be more advantageously employed in munitions making. Why these men in the present critical national emergency should have to go on making more of the things of which there are too much already is beyond rational comprehension. How much better balanced would be the economic life of the prairie provinces if some of the very large volume of plant construction were located in the wheat States! The income of the individual farmer would be less dependent on the weather and the price fluctuations of a single commodity. A large share of that economic security that is the goal of most men will have been attained with a consequent removal of the heavy burden of farm relief.

As it is, the farm situation, especially in the prairie provinces, is continuing to grow worse. The Minister of Trade and Commerce, J. A. MacKinnon, has just announced the imposition of a 15-cent processing tax on Canadian wheat consumed in the Dominion. The tax will be part of an amendment to the Wheat Board Act. With domestic consumption placed at 50,000,000 bushels, revenue is expected to approximate \$7,500,000 and will go to help meet the Wheat Board's rapidly mounting deficit.

The tax will also be of aid in maintaining the price peg on wheat which comes to 70 cents for spot or cash No. 1 Northern and 71½ cents for futures at Winnipeg for the same grade. Thus, this year as last, farmers are assured a minimum of 70 cents a bushel for their wheat, part of which price (the processing tax) will come directly from the public.

This latter point is subject to some controversy or at least to some difference of opinion. Although admitting that the price of flour will be directly affected by the tax, Mr. MacKinnon thought that the price of bread would not or need not be raised inasmuch as only one cent of the price of a loaf is represented in the cost of flour.

This contention was almost immediately disputed by the Montreal Bakers Association, Montreal bakers threatening a one-cent increase per loaf of bread. The

processing tax appears to be the last straw that broke the camel's back, at least as far as the bakers in Montreal are concerned. The claim that they have been absorbing all sorts of taxes, both provincial and Federal, as well as higher prices for the ingredients of their products for the last several months without having passed them on to the consumer. Montreal is only one of a number of cities in which a rise in the price of bread appears imminent. On the other hand, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board issued a counter-threat that no price rises were justified, and that the board would police the price of bread and take appropriate action where necessary.

That so much fuss has been made over so seemingly trivial a matter is evidence of how far the farm problem can go, how much it is a problem that affects the pockets of every citizen of Canada. It is also illustrative of the situation (as it was) in the United States. Bread, of course, is a staple food, and the advance in price would greatly affect the marginal consumer and the consumption of other less essential goods. It might very well lead to a demand for higher wages to offset the increased cost of living and eventually lead to the good old "vicious spiral of inflation." But the main point in relating this account is to indicate the advisability of industrializing the prairie provinces so as to equilibrate their economies.

TABLE I. NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION IN CANADA IN 1937
(Thousands of dollars)

	Production.	% of Total.
Manufactures	1,195,699	40.0
Agriculture	678,953	22.7
Mining	372,796	12.4
Forestry	284,493	9.5
Construction	176,030	5.9
Electric power	140,964	4.7
Custom and repair	98,485	3.3
Fisheries	34,439	1.1
Trapping	10,477	0.4
Total	2,992,336	100.0

Excludes duplications. See footnote to Table II.

The accompanying tables (I and II) give a statistical picture of the Canadian economy as it was during the year 1937. Presumably the percentage relationships still hold today. That they will hold in the coming years is doubtful. According to Table I, manufacturing accounted for approximately 40 per cent of the net value of all production during 1937. Agriculture was next with 23 per cent; mining, 12.5 per cent; forestry, 9.5 per cent; con-

struction, 6 per cent, and electric power, 5 per cent. In all, those industries accounted for 95 per cent of the net value of production. At first glance, this seems to be a rather balanced economy, not unduly dependent upon any one industry to maintain the standard of living of the populace. Yet a glance at Table II will show that the largest part of this wealth produced in the relatively prosperous year of 1937 was created in only two provinces. Ontario and Quebec, with 61 per cent of the population, produced 70 per cent of the wealth.

The appearance of economic balance is further found to be misleading when a little more figuring is done. Whereas in the national average agriculture comes to only 23 per cent of the net value of production, in Manitoba it accounts for 52 per cent in Saskatchewan, 51 per cent, and in Alberta, 67 per cent. No wonder Alberta has gone "social credit."

The rapid industrial expansion that Canada is undergoing at the present time, as a result of the war, affords an unusual opportunity to bring about a more real balance in the Dominion's economic life.

S. L. MILLER.

Dominion Bond Prices and Yields

(Based on opening and bid prices)				Yields			
Term.	Short.	Aver.	Term.	Short.	Aver.	Term.	Aver.
June 11. 100.11	101.03	102.03	3.40	1.77	2.69		
June 12. 100.10	101.03	102.02	3.40	1.77	2.69		
June 13. Holiday							
June 14. 100.20	101.16	102.12	3.39	1.68	2.71		
June 15. 100.20	101.16	102.12	3.39	1.68	2.71		
June 16. 100.20	101.16	102.12	3.39	1.68	2.71		
June 17. 100.20	101.16	102.12	3.39	1.68	2.71		
June 18. 99.96	101.13	101.97	3.41	1.70	2.73		
June 19. 99.96	101.13	101.97	3.41	1.70	2.73		
June 20. 99.96	101.13	101.97	3.41	1.70	2.73		
June 21. 99.97	101.10	101.97	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 22. 100.01	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 23. 100.01	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 24. 100.01	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 25. 100.01	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 26. 99.96	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 27. 99.96	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.72	2.73		
June 28. 100.01	101.10	101.97	3.41	1.72	2.74		
June 29. 100.01	101.10	101.97	3.41	1.72	2.74		
July 1. Dominion Day							
July 2. 100.01	101.10	101.97	3.41	1.70	2.73		
July 3. 100.01	101.10	101.96	3.41	1.70	2.73		
July 4. 99.99	101.10	101.94	3.41	1.70	2.74		
July 5. 99.99	101.10	101.94	3.41	1.70	2.74		
July 6. 99.99	101.10	101.94	3.41	1.70	2.74		
July 7. 99.99	101.10	101.94	3.41	1.70	2.74		
July 8. 99.99	101.10	101.94	3.41	1.70	2.74		
July 9. 99.99	101.10	101.96	3.41	1.70	2.73		
July 10. 99.99	101.10	101.96	3.41	1.70	2.73		
July 11. 100.01	101.10	101.98	3.41	1.70	2.72		
July 12. 100.08	101.06	102.00	3.40	1.72	2.72		
July 13. 100.10	101.06	102.02	3.40	1.72	2.72		
July 14. 100.11	101.06	102.02	3.39	1.72	2.72		
July 15. 100.11	101.06	102.02	3.39	1.72	2.72		
July 16. 100.11	101.06	102.02	3.39	1.72	2.72		
July 17. 100.15	101.10	102.06	3.39	1.71	2.71		
July 18. 100.15	101.10	102.06	3.39	1.71	2.71		
July 19. 100.15	101.10	102.06	3.39	1.71	2.71		
July 20. 100.19	101.14	102.09	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 21. 100.19	101.14	102.09	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 22. 100.21	101.14	102.09	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 23. 100.21	101.14	102.09	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 24. 100.20	101.14	102.08	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 25. 100.20	101.14	102.08	3.39	1.64	2.70		
July 26. 100.37	101.14	102.18	3.37	1.64	2.69		
July 27. 100.40	101.16	102.20	3.37	1.62	2.68		

Sources: A. E. Ames & Co.

Toronto Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

1940.	10	20	15 West.
June 26.	86.4	78.9	18.6
June 27.	86.0	78.5	18.5
June 28.	87.0	79.0	19.1
June 29.	86.9	78.8	19.5
July 1.	Dominion Day		
July 2.	87.1	78.7	19.6
July 3.	87.3	79.0	19.4
July 4.	87.3	79.0	19.4
July 5.	87.6	79.0	19.3
July 6.	87.7	79.4	19.3
July 7.	87.5	79.4	19.6
July 8.	87.6	78.5	19.7
July 9.	88.0	78.9	19.9
July 10.	88.2	80.1	19.7
July 11.	88.2	79.8	19.7
July 12.	88.4	79.9	19.6
July 13.	88.2	79.6	19.7
July 14.	89.3	80.5	19.9
July 15.	90.1	82.1	19.9
July 16.	90.4	82.5	20.1
July 17.	90.9	85.4	20.0
July 18.	91.3	85.4	20.0
July 19.	90.8	85.6	19.9
July 20.	90.9	86.0	20.1
July 21.	91.0	85.7	20.0
July 22.	91.5	86.9	20.0
July 23.	91.9	88.3	20.0
July 24.	92.8	89.6	20.1

SHARES SOLD

—Week Ended—		1940.	1939.
Monday	71,000	284,000	
Tuesday	72,000	289,000	
Wednesday	83,000	380,000	
Thursday	100,000	318,000	
Friday	134,000	181,000	
Saturday			
Total	586,000	1,664,000	

Montreal Stock Exchange DAILY CLOSING AVERAGES

1940.	10	20	10 Pulp	15
June 26.	50.9	57.7	70.2	58.1
June 27.	51.1	57.2	68.2	56.6
June 28.	51.7	57.2	69.4	58.2
June 29.	51.7	57.2	70.1	57.4
July 1.	Dominion Day			
July 2.	51.0	57.0	71.4	57.2
July 3.	50.9	56.9	71.3	57.9
July 4.	50.8	56.9	73.5	57.8
July 5.	51.2	56.9	74.7	57.5
July 6.	50.9	56.8	74.1	57.1
July 7.	50.7	56.7	74.1	57.7
July 8.	51.3	57.3	71.6	57.2
July 9.	51.8	57.0	72.1	57.2
July 10.	51.8	57.3	71.7	57.5
July 11.	51.8	57.4	70.6	58.4
July 12.	52.0	57.4	70.9	58.2
July 13.	51.8	57.4	71.0	58.0
July 14.	52.0	58.0	74.2	59.6
July 15.	52.1	58.7	76.1	60.7
July 16.	52.6	58.7	76.1	60.7
July 17.	53.1	58.7	73.9	62.7
July 18.	53.6	58.3	73.6	62.0
July 19.	53.6	58.4	74.6	61.6
July 20.	53.6	58.4	74.4	62.2
July 21.	53.6	58.6	74.3	62.4
July 22.	53.6	59.3	78.0	62.6
July 23.	53.6	59.5	76.7	63.8
July 24.	53.5	59.6	80.5	65.0

SHARES SOLD

—Week Ended—		1940.	1939.
Monday	11,200	43,000	
Tuesday	8,700	54,000	
Wednesday	8,500	41,000	
Thursday	10,100	52,000	
Friday	48,400	43,000	
Saturday	14,200	38,000	
Total	99,100	271,000	

Table 11. Net Value of Production in Canada in 1937 by Provinces

(Thousands of dollars)																				
	Manu- factures.	% of Total.	Agri- culture.	% of Total.	Mining.	% of Total.	Forestry.	% of Total.	Construc- tion.	% of Total.	Electric Power.	% of Total.	Custom & Repair.	% of Total.	Fish- eries.	% of Total.	Trap- ping.	% of Total.	Total.	% of Total.
Prince Edward Island	1,117	0.7	6,367	0.9	22,998	6.0	508	0.2	376	0.2	350	0.2	345	0.4	798	0.3			9,430	0.1
Nova Scotia	33,165	2.2	16,380	2.4	2,442	0.7	10,011	3.5	11,995	6.8	4,623	2.9	2,949	2.1	8,484	3.4	505	4.8	102,891	0.8
New Brunswick	28,771	1.9	12,508	1.8	2,442	0.7	23,041	8.1	9,610	5.5	2,250	2.4	2,019	2.1	2,955	10.3	87	0.8	71,137	2.4
Quebec	445,886	29.5	110,219	16.2	60,873	16.3	103,858	36.5	51,464	29.2	50,511	35.8	26,640	27.0	1,819	5.3	1,428	13.6	764,518	25.6
Ontario	804,703	53.3	230,788	34.0	190,448	51.1	72,381	25.4	71,502	40.6	52,702	37.4	38,833	39.4	3,616	10.5	2,023	19.3	1,329,953	44.4
Manitoba	49,950	3.3	92,242	13.6	13,416	3.6	4,402	1.5	5,755	3.3	7,608	5.4	6,717	6.8	1,796	5.2	1,161	11.1	176,681	5.9
Saskatchewan	17,069	1.1	38,282	5.6	8,226	2.2	2,199	0.8	4,974	2.8	3,904	2.8	4,777	4.9	527	1.5	1,031	9.8	75,836	2.5
Alberta	28,923	1.9	139,196	20.5	20,989	5.6	3,613	1.3	6,045	3.4	4,868	3.4	5,555	5.6	433	1.7	1,488	14.8	206,383	6.9
British Columbia, Yukon, N. W. T.	99,359	6.6	31,970	4.7	53,805	14.4	64,480	22.7	14,307	8.1	13,081	9.3	10,715	10.9	13,401	38.9	2,725	26.3	254,903	8.5
Entire Canada	11,508,925	100.0	678,953	100.0	372,796	100.0	284,493	100.0	176,030	100.0	140,964	100.0	98,485	100.0	34,439	100.0	10,477	100.0	2,992,336	100.0
includes duplications amounting to approximately \$13,226,000 excluded from the grand total of all production.																				

Includes duplications amounting to approximately \$313,226,000 excluded from the grand total of all production.

Week Ended

Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

Saturday, July 27

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				CURB MARKET STOCKS				CURB MARKET STOCKS			
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
5 Agnew	10	10	10	65 Dom Cl pr.	19	19	19	5 Jam Pa pr.	130	130	130	180 S Can Pow	11	11	11	250 Cdn Brew.	1.20	1.10	1.20	25 Walkers	37 3/4	37	37
75 Algoma	9	9	9	15 Dom Gls	115	115	115	25 Lake Wds.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	70 Steel	64	64	64	150 Cdn Br Pr	24	24	24	175 Walkers pr.	19	18 1/2	19
10 Algoma pr.	82	82	82	500 Dom S&C B	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	10 L Secord	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	75 Un Steel	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 Cdn Ind B	1.27	1.17	1.27	MINING STOCKS			
15 Am El	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	185 Dom Tar	5	4	4 1/4	85 Legare pr.	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	15 Wabasco	25	25	25	2 Cdn Ind Pr	159	159	159	500 Arco	...	...	...
386 Asst El	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	40 Dom Tex	80	80	80	70 McCol	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 W Grecor	105	105	105	125 Cdr. Win	10	10	10	100 Cent	...	...	...
120 B Brew	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	150 Electrx	9	9	9	20 Mitchell pr.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	20 Kitch	125	125	125	10 Catehr	10	10	10	100 Arto	...	...	...
15 A Brew pr.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	140 Fam Play	18	18	18	15 Mt Cl Pow	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 WPE	41	41	41	25 Cl Neon	...	...	...	5 Dome	...	...	...
795 Bathurst	10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	25 Fndtn	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	1,261 Mt Pow	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	10 Woods	30	30	30	100 Com Al	1.65	1.65	1.65	39,000 Dupaq	...	...	...
450 Bessie Gr.	10	10	10	45 Gineau	80	80	80	3 Mt Tel	29	30	30	11 Pow Notes	48	48	48	241 Con B	...	...	...	1,300 East Ma	2.90	2.90	2.90
124 Bell	148	147	147	45 Gineau pr	85	85	85	60 Mt Trans	40	40	40	BANKS				200 Ck Alcura	...	...	...	2,500 Francoeur	...	...	...
2,535 Bessie	4 1/4	4	4 1/4	55 G Stwar pr	88 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	735 N Brew	25 1/2	25	25	4 Can Nat.	140	140	140	470 Donn A	5	4 1/2	5	300 Zn Cons	...	...	...
140 Bc Pow	26 1/2	26	26	10 Gineau rta.	2	2	2	45 N Stl Car	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	33 Com	140	140	140	230 Donn B	4	4	4	30 La Shores	19 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
85 Bide Pr	13	13	13	180 G Stl war	84	84	84	116 N Wire	20	20	20	40 Fleet	178	178	178	30 Fairchild	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	6,050 Malartic	...	...	...
260 Bulolo	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	55 G Stl war pr	88	84	88	880 Noranda	48	48	48	390 Gt Ore	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	400 Fraser W	10	9 1/2	10	500 Palo	1.80	1.80	1.80
185 Can Cem	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 Gurd	4	4	4	140 Ott Car	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	18 Royal	151	150	150	15 Lake St J	12	12	12	250 Perron	1.50	1.38	1.50
15 Can Cem pr	85	84	85	120 Gineau	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Ott Car	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	160 MacLaren	11	11	11	800 McPh	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	300 Que Gold	...	...	...
15 Can Cem pr	85	84	85	125 H Bridge	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	80 Ott El Ry	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	390 O'Brien	14	14	14	440 Mitchell	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	850 Sherbrt	...	...	...
85 Can Fr	14 1/4	14	14 1/4	300 Hingr	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	25 Ott El Pow	10	10	10	500 Fraser W	10	9 1/2	10	5 Mtl Ref Vi	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1,325 Sisco	...	...	...
235 Can SS	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	10 How Smith	15	15	15	20 Penmas	50	50	50	15 Lake St J	12	12	12	2 Mtl Ref Vi	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	900 Sladen	...	...	...
185 Can SS pr	11	11	11	25 Hnd B Min	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	45 Placer Dev	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	180 MacLaren	11	11	11	25 Paer Her	99	99	99	1,587 Sylvanite	...	...	...
490 Cdn Car	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	1,020 Imp Oil	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	115 Pow Corp.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	80 McPh	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	50 Co R	91	91	91	500 Wood Cad.	1.10	1.10	1.10
130 Cdn Car pr	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1,010 Imp Tob	13	12 1/2	13	15 Regent	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	200 Bathurst B	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	100 Prov Trans	5	4 1/2	5	OIL STOCKS			
100 Cel	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	100 Int Bronze	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	90 Rolland vt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	196 Bc & Dist.	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	25 Paer Her	99	99	99	300 Anglo Can	...	...	...
10 Cel pr	114	114	114	100 Int Brze pr	21	21	21	15 Sag Pow	160	160	160	175 Beuham	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	50 Co R	91	91	91	200 Dul Oil	...	...	...
51 Cel Ft	22	22	22	100 Int Nickel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	80 Rolland vt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	145 Bc Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	100 Prov Trans	5	4 1/2	5	100 Founda Pet	...	...	...
90 CF Inv	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	10 Int P&F pr	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	15 Regent	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	196 Bc Pack	10	10	10	25 S. Bridge	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	31 Can Po	...	...	...
670 CP	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	1,155 Int P&F	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	90 Rolland vt	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	275 Can Sug	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	31 Un Sec	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	500 Wood Cad.	1.10	1.10	1.10
405 Emerald	32	32	32	10 Int Pow	24	24	24	820 Stl Crp Apr	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	119 S. Wm	33	33	33	100 Prov Trans	5	4 1/2	5	300 Anglo Can	...	...	...
255 Emerald pr	24	24 1/2	24 1/2	5 Int Pow pr	24	24	24	270 Stl Pap pr	32	30	32	3 Co Di Be Pr	7	7	7	25 Paer Her	99	99	99	200 Dul Oil	...	...	...
262 Dom Brd	24	24	24	45 Jam Pa	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	5 Sherwin pr	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	196 Bc Pack	10	10	10	50 Co R	91	91	91	100 Founda Pet	...	...	...

Financial News of the Week

NET profits of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are rising toward a new all-time high record for 1940 despite sharply higher Federal taxes and greatly increased reserves. Earnings of the company in the six months ended June 30 were \$46,854,000, equal to \$3.90 a common share and the highest for any similar period in the company's history. In the first six months of last year profits totaled \$39,872,000, or \$3.21 a common share.

Results achieved in the first half of this year are made more remarkable when it is considered that the company paid Federal taxes of \$10,370,000, almost double the \$5,820,000 paid in the six months ended June 30, 1939. For all 1929—peak year of American business—Federal taxes totaled only \$3,749,000.

In addition to higher taxes, the company set aside from second-quarter earnings a reserve of \$4,000,000 against "unforeseen contingencies." Were it not for higher taxes and increased reserves, du Pont's profits in the first half of this year would have been \$55,404,000, or 40 per cent above a year ago.

It was increased taxes and reserves that caused June quarter profits, after allowance for seasonal variation, to fall away from the all-time peak reached in the first quarter of this year.

For the whole year 1939 the company reported net income of \$93,219,000, or \$7.65 a common share, and the highest in the history of the company. Du Pont is unique among America's leading industrials in that 1939 profits exceeded not only the 1937 high but also the 1929 peak. Sales last year were \$299,000,000—largest in history—and a gain of 27 per cent, as compared with \$235,000,000 in 1938. Sales in the first six months of this year totaled \$163,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent, as compared with \$136,000,000 in the first half of last year.

June-quarter profits of the Hercules Powder Company totaled \$1,550,000, or \$1.08 a common share, the best June quarter in the history of the company. Profits in the preceding period totaled \$1.22 a common share, while in the three months ended June 30, 1939, earnings equaled 80 cents a share.

In the first six months the company cleared \$3,293,000, or \$2.30 a share, as contrasted with \$2,269,000, or \$1.52 a share, in the corresponding months of last year. Sales aggregated \$24,944,000, a new all-time high record and a gain of 37 per cent, as contrasted with \$18,151,000 in the first half of last year.

According to trade reports, strictly war business has played a relatively small part in the recent sales upswing. The major part of the increase reflects increased buying by mines, quarries and construction companies.

Profits of the Mathieson Alkali Works in the June quarter of this year totaled \$463,000, or 51 cents a share, as compared with \$364,000, equal to 39 cents a share, in the preceding quarter, and \$174,000, equal to 16 cents a share, in the June quarter of last year.

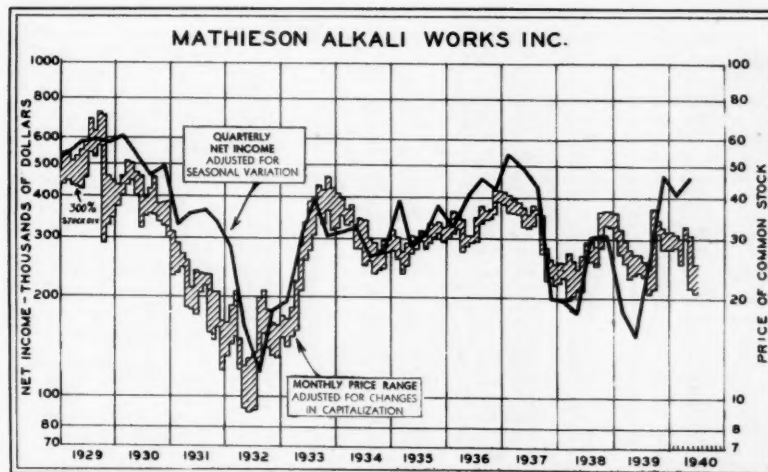
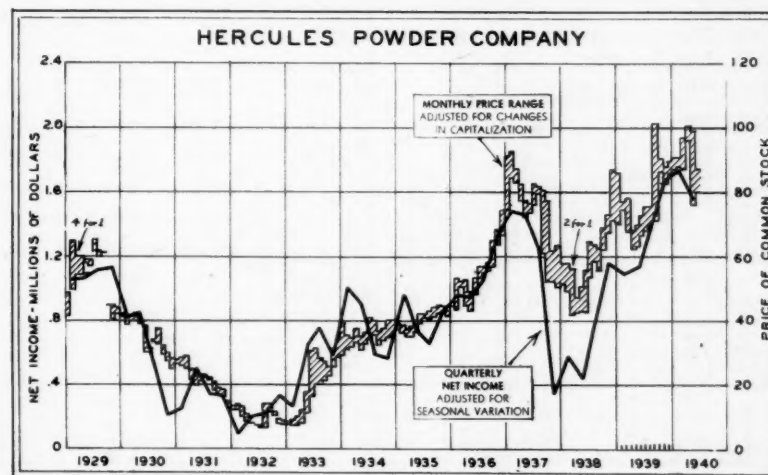
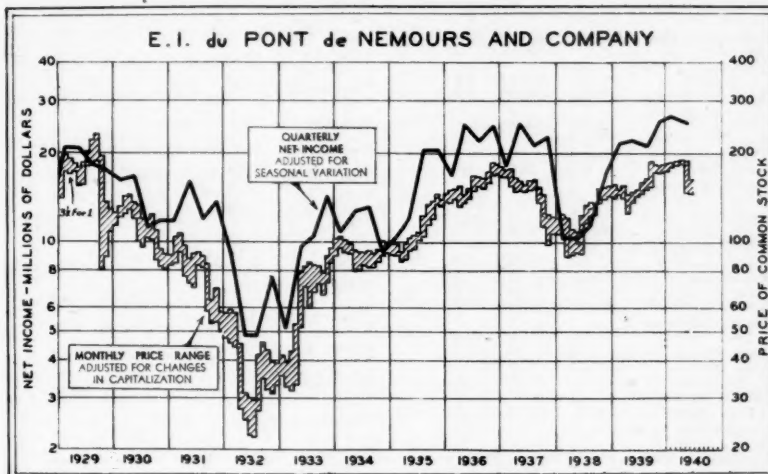
For the first six months of this year the company reported net income of \$828,000, or 90 cents a share, as compared with \$336,000, equal to 31 cents a share, in the first half of last year. Current operations are at the highest level since the middle of 1937.

INDUSTRIES

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

American Car and Foundry (7-25-40)—The company has received an order from Illinois Central Railroad Company for 500 40-ton cars.

American Cyanamid (6-13-40)—Chemical Construction Company of New York, a division of this company, has started construction



E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.

(Thousands)

Years Ended Dec. 31:	Net Sales.	Income From Operations.	Income From G.M.	Federal Taxes.	Net Income.	Earned A Com. Sh.	Common Dividends.	Surplus for Year.
1929.....		\$34,212	\$42,939	\$3,749	\$78,172	\$6.99	\$60.163	\$12.137
1930.....		21,746	32,937	2,364	55,962	4.52	46.090	3.900
1931.....		21,109	29,943	2,225	53,190	4.30	44.074	2.928
1932.....	\$123,000	10,354	12,500	997	26,235	1.81	29.940	d10.234
1933.....	153,500	24,358	12,500	3,460	38,895	2.93	30,246	2.105
1934.....	179,394	30,291	15,000	4,818	46,701	3.63	34.253	5.893
1935.....	219,979	40,717	22,498	6,549	62,085	5.02	42.945	12.563
1936.....	280,353	52,965	41,004	11,775	89,584	7.53	67.402	15.924
1937.....	286,043	55,977	36,672	11,210	88,032	7.25	68.951	11.286
1938.....	235,409	36,795	14,629	5,950	50,191	3.74	35.904	5.479
1939.....	298,833	67,252	35,000	14,050	93,219	7.65	77.359	7.300
	Invested Capital.	% Earned on Cap.	Net Property.	Cash or Equival.	Inventory.	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.	Surplus.
1929.....	\$452,694	17.3	\$170,334	\$36,606	\$43,311	\$85,462	4.97	\$144,920
1930.....	530,381	12.6	190,175	62,516	39,457	113,013	11.25	208,063
1931.....	531,577	10.0	192,374	68,723	33,564	112,473	12.91	198,963
1932.....	502,203	5.2	185,831	62,702	28,558	98,506	12.17	175,711
1933.....	501,277	7.8	182,425	77,849	33,836	115,141	8.87	170,345
1934.....	510,474	9.1	199,874	61,696	43,670	104,870	6.48	178,729
1935.....	549,729	11.3	208,011	70,126	44,872	121,449	6.38	196,312
1936.....	583,691	15.4	221,990	75,816	50,548	122,922	4.80	226,237
1937.....	632,226	13.5	249,430	104,125	63,473	155,500	5.59	244,772
1938.....	661,112	7.6	246,651	114,338	51,513	161,505	6.80	256,252
1939.....	671,235	13.9	251,587	129,683	51,538	162,201	4.42	256,395

of a new \$11,000,000 plant "somewhere in Ontario" for the production of high explosives for the British Government, which will finance the project.

Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing (6-13-40)—Orders booked, periods ended June 30:

1940. 1939.
Three months \$27,430,565 \$25,710,826
Six months 47,584,526 45,228,347
Billings, periods ended June 30:

1940. 1939.
Three months \$25,125,447 \$20,816,593
Six months 43,696,602 38,378,006
Unfilled orders on June 30, 1940, were \$23,618,500; \$17,261,752 on June 30, 1939.

American Locomotive (7-25-40)—Company has received an order from Reading for three 600-horsepower Diesel-electric switching locomotives.

American Tobacco (6-13-40)—Department of Justice filed criminal charges under Sherman Anti-Trust Act in Federal Court, Lexington, Ky., against this company, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard Company, Philip Morris & Co., Ltd., Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain & Ireland, Ltd., British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., and Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, as well as twenty-six other corporations and thirty-three individuals.

Associated Dry Goods (8-24-39)—Directors have declared a dividend of \$1.75 on account of arrears on second preferred stock, leaving arrears of \$32.25 a share.

Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines—Navy Department has arranged to buy the liner *Iroquois* from Clyde-Mallory Lines, a subsidiary of this company. Purchase price was not disclosed.

Aviation Corporation (7-25-40)—The company has entered into a contract to purchase for its operating subsidiary, Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, the assets and going business of Republic Aircraft Products Corporation. Payment will be made in Aviation Corporation stock at the rate of one and three-quarter shares for each share of Republic. Transaction is subject to approval by Republic directors and ratification by its stockholders.

Baldwin Locomotive Works (7-4-40)—Company has received an order from Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company for ten type 4-8-4 locomotives. Reading Company has ordered five Diesel-electric switch engines, having total value of around \$350,000.

Bendix Aviation (7-18-40)—The War Department has awarded two contracts, totaling \$489,035, to Eclipse Machine division of this company.

Bethlehem Steel (7-25-40)—Eugene G. Grace, president, has announced that the corporation had made arrangements to sell \$20,000,000 of three-to-ten-year serial debentures. The obligations are dated July 15 and mature serially from July 15, 1943, to July 15, 1950. Maturities will amount to \$2,500,000 each year for the life of the debentures. Interest rates on the issues range from 1½ to 2.60 per cent.

The debentures are to be sold privately and, therefore, will not be registered under the Securities Act, Mr. Grace revealed. Bethlehem plans to call for redemption on Aug. 26 a total of \$23,040,000 of its fifteen-year sinking fund convertible debentures due on Oct. 1, 1932, leaving outstanding \$24,000,000 of such debentures. The debentures to be retired, which are to be selected

Continued on Page 163

CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIES

Company.	Net Income 1940.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings 1940.	Com. Share Earnings 1939.
Ame Steel Co.:				
June 30 q.r.	\$661,149	\$259,969	\$2.02	\$1.79
116 mo., June 30	1,045,403	598,641	3.19	1.33
12 mo., June 30	2,361,695	912,574	7.20	2.78
Aero Supply Mfg. Co.:				
6 mo., June 30	281,142	48,233	b.66	b.09
Air Associates, Inc.:				
9 mo., June 30	215,735	62,929	h.190	h.49
Air Reduction Co., Inc.:				
June 30 q.r.	1,663,106	1,206,340	h.61	h.47
116 mo., June 30	3,106,096	2,232,595	h.114	h.87
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.:				
June 30 q.r.	1,639,889	990,145	.92	.66
6 mo., June 30	2,609,758	1,700,422	1.47	.96
American Chicle Co.:				
June 30 q.r.	988,612	1,017,015	h.277	h.233
6 mo., June 30	1,899,544	1,885,381	h.436	h.431
American Home Products Corp.:				
6 mo., June 30	2,158,109	2,009,151	j.268	2.49
American Ice Co.:				
6 mo., June 30	137,931	155,586		
American Metal Co., Ltd.:				
June 30 q.r.	538,377	520,263	.36	.34
6 mo., June 30	1,062,063	934,917	.70	.27
12 mo., June 30	3,521,885	2,138,509	2.55	1.42

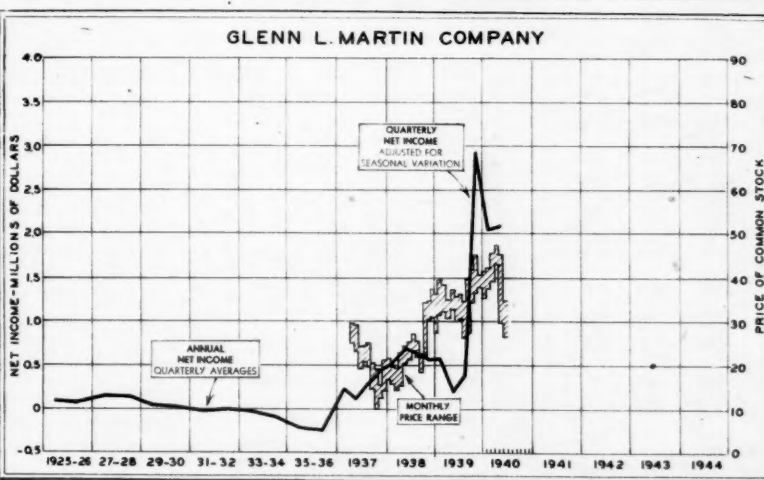
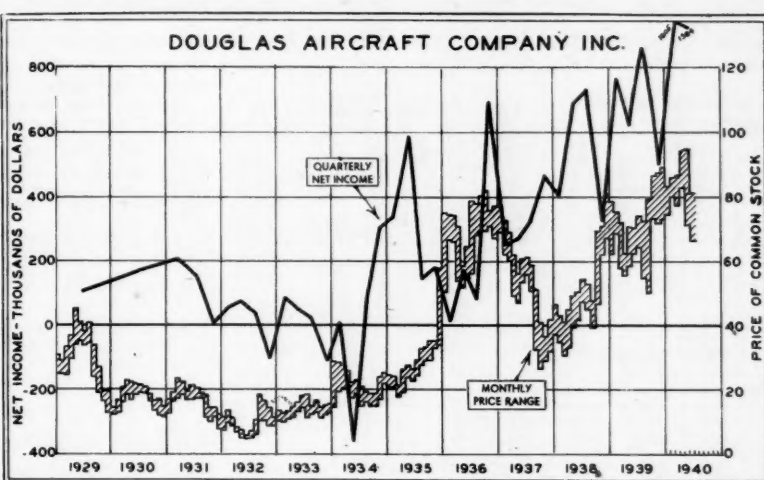
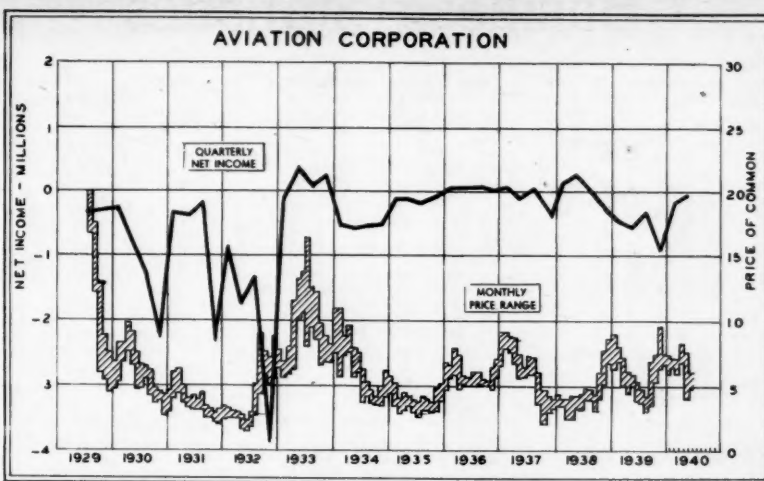
LIQUOR NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license #GB 11018 has been issued to the undersigned to sell beer at retail in a store under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1000 Third Avenue, City New York, County New York for off-premises consumption.

Bloomfield Bros., Inc.
1000 Third Ave., New York City.

Company.		Net Income		Com. Share		Company.		Net Income		Com. Share		Company.		Net Income		Com. Share	
		1940.	1939.														
American Radiator & Std. Sanitary Corp.		1,096,151	860,469	.10 .03		Catalina Corp.		116,406	71,494	.22 .18		Dennison Mfg. Co.		2,243,000	1,000,000	.15	
June 30 q.r.		1,096,151	860,469	.10 .03		June 30 q.r.		116,406	71,494	.22 .18		June 30 q.r.		2,243,000	1,000,000	.15	
6 mo., June 30		1,096,151	860,469	.10 .03		6 mo., June 30		116,406	71,494	.22 .18		6 mo., June 30		2,243,000	1,000,000	.15	
American Rolling Mill Co.		1,079,405	875,671	.20 .13		Chain Belt Co.		1,186,289	1,186,289	2.44 .00		Detroit Steel Corp.		96,407	17,943	.46 .09	
June 30 q.r.		1,079,405	875,671	.20 .13		June 30 q.r.		1,186,289	1,186,289	2.44 .00		June 30 q.r.		96,407	17,943	.46 .09	
6 mo., June 30		1,079,405	875,671	.20 .13		6 mo., June 30		1,186,289	1,186,289	2.44 .00		6 mo., June 30		96,407	17,943	.46 .09	
American Steel Foundries		1,066,525	1,143,342	1.40 .09		Champion Paper & Fibre Co.		1,731,937	1,731,937	2.24 p5.76		Dixie-Vortex Co.		825,007	819,979	1.87 1.84	
June 30 q.r.		1,066,525	1,143,342	1.40 .09		June 30 q.r.		1,731,937	1,731,937	2.24 p5.76		June 30 q.r.		825,007	819,979	1.87 1.84	
6 mo., June 30		1,066,525	1,143,342	1.40 .09		6 mo., June 30		1,731,937	1,731,937	2.24 p5.76		6 mo., June 30		825,007	819,979	1.87 1.84	
American Stove Co.		397,520	508,311	.73 1.11		Checker Cab Mfg. Corp.		286,844	182,209	2.65 .00		Doehler Die Casting Co.		593,934	263,128	2.12 .94	
June 30 q.r.		397,520	508,311	.73 1.11		June 30 q.r.		286,844	182,209	2.65 .00		June 30 q.r.		593,934	263,128	2.12 .94	
6 mo., June 30		397,520	508,311	.73 1.11		6 mo., June 30		286,844	182,209	2.65 .00		6 mo., June 30		593,934	263,128	2.12 .94	
American Type Foundry, Inc.		146,175	110,476	.10 .07		Chicago Yellow Cab		104,557	6,826	.08 .03		Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc.		1,583,979	625,239	h2.64 h1.10	
June 30 q.r.		146,175	110,476	.10 .07		June 30 q.r.		104,557	6,826	.08 .03		June 30 q.r.		1,583,979	625,239	h2.64 h1.10	
6 mo., June 30		146,175	110,476	.10 .07		6 mo., June 30		104,557	6,826	.08 .03		6 mo., June 30		1,583,979	625,239	h2.64 h1.10	
Arundel Corp.		141,997	167,814	.10 .07		Chicago Railway Equipment		100,912	52,872	.34 .18		du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I.		2,126,507	2,096,159	12.02 11.73	
June 30 q.r.		141,997	167,814	.10 .07		June 30 q.r.		100,912	52,872	.34 .18		June 30 q.r.		2,126,507	2,096,159	12.02 11.73	
6 mo., June 30		141,997	167,814	.10 .07		6 mo., June 30		100,912	52,872	.34 .18		6 mo., June 30		2,126,507	2,096,159	12.02 11.73	
Atlas Powder Co.		379,822	229,206	1.17 .58		Chrysler Corp.		304,421	651,957	2.50 .03		Dural Texas Sulphur Co.		113,938	1,000,000	.23 .00	
June 30 q.r.		379,822	229,206	1.17 .58		June 30 q.r.		304,421	651,957	2.50 .03		June 30 q.r.		113,938	1,000,000	.23 .00	
6 mo., June 30		379,822	229,206	1.17 .58		6 mo., June 30		304,421	651,957	2.50 .03		6 mo., June 30		113,938	1,000,000	.23 .00	
Atlas Tack Corp.		53,186	46,384	.56 .49		City Ice & Fuel		265,365	678,052	.00 .00		Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates		2,644,183	255,226	s4.64 r1.16	
June 30 q.r.		53,186	46,384	.56 .49		June 30 q.r.		265,365	678,052	.00 .00		June 30 q.r.		2,644,183	255,226	s4.64 r1.16	
6 mo., June 30		53,186	46,384	.56 .49		6 mo., June 30		265,365	678,052	.00 .00		6 mo., June 30		2,644,183	255,226	s4.64 r1.16	
Aviation Corp.		193,377	1,000,207	.10 .07		Clark Equipment Co.		921,252	500,191	3.60 1.83		Eddy Paper Corp.		62,851	1,111	1.11 .34	
June 30 q.r.		193,377	1,000,207	.10 .07		June 30 q.r.		921,252	500,191	3.60 1.83		June 30 q.r.		62,851	1,111	1.11 .34	
6 mo., June 30		193,377	1,000,207	.10 .07		6 mo., June 30		921,252	500,191	3.60 1.83		6 mo., June 30		62,851	1,111	1.11 .34	
Babcock & Wilcox Co.		1,474,905	1,636,620	2.19 .00		Cleveland Graphite Bronze		368,181	276,965	1.14 .86		Electric Auto-Lite Co.		3,878,666	2,830,936	3.24 2.36	
June 30 q.r.		1,474,905	1,636,620	2.19 .00		June 30 q.r.		368,181	276,965	1.14 .86		June 30 q.r.		3,878,666	2,830,936	3.24 2.36	
6 mo., June 30		1,474,905	1,636,620	2.19 .00		6 mo., June 30		368,181	276,965	1.14 .86		6 mo., June 30		3,878,666	2,830,936	3.24 2.36	
Baldwin Locomotive Works		1,734,344	1,988,666	1.55 .00		Cluett, Peabody & Co.		1,236,985	1,268,171	1.65 1.69		Emaco Derrick & Equipment Co.		69,625	198,788	.00 .00	
June 30 q.r.		1,734,344	1,988,666	1.55 .00		June 30 q.r.		1,236,985	1,268,171	1.65 1.69		June 30 q.r.		69,625	198,788	.00 .00	
6 mo., June 30		1,734,344	1,988,666	1.55 .00		6 mo., June 30		1,236,985	1,268,171	1.65 1.69		6 mo., June 30		69,625	198,788	.00 .00	
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co.		767,284	554,743	1.54 1.05		Compressed Industrial Gases, Inc.		1,213,581	116,116	.81 .44		Ex-Cell-O Corp.		835,452	187,057	h2.10 h.47	
June 30 q.r.		767,284	554,743	1.54 1.05		June 30 q.r.		1,213,581	116,116	.81 .44		June 30 q.r.		835,452	187,057	h2.10 h.47	
6 mo., June 30		767,284	554,743	1.54 1.05		6 mo., June 30		1,213,581	116,116	.81 .44		6 mo., June 30		835,452	187,057	h2.10 h.47	
Bayuk Cigars, Inc.		446,604	1,371,077	1.07 .07		Conde Nast Publications, Inc.		89,794	156,551	.26 .46		Fairbanks, Morse & Co.		1,412,948	336,828	h3.55 h.85	
June 30 q.r.		446,604	1,371,077	1.07 .07		June 30 q.r.		89,794	156,551	.26 .46		June 30 q.r.		1,412,948	336,828	h3.55 h.85	
6 mo., June 30		446,604	1,371,077	1.07 .07		6 mo., June 30		89,794	156,551	.26 .46		6 mo., June 30		1,412,948	336,828	h3.55 h.85	
Belden Mfg. Co.		167,324	166,639	.60 .69		Congoleum-Nairn Co.		760,581	914,252	.61 .73		Fansteel Metallurgical Corp.		126,753	100,177	.52 .41	
June 30 q.r.		167,324	166,639	.60 .69		June 30 q.r.		760,581	914,252	.61 .73		June 30 q.r.		126,753	100,177	.52 .41	
6 mo., June 30		167,324	166,639	.60 .69		6 mo., June 30		760,581	914,252	.61 .73		6 mo., June 30		126,753	100,177	.52 .41	
Bethlehem Steel Corp.		10,907,318	3,822,927	3.07 .61		Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc.		173,732	113,432	c.45 b.10		Federal Baking Shops, Inc.		105,560	89,314	.92 .77	
June 30 q.r.		10,907,318	3,822,927	3.07 .61		June 30 q.r.		173,732	113,432	c.45 b.10		June 30 q.r.		105,560	89,314	.92 .77	
6 mo., June 30		10,907,318	3,822,927	3.07 .61		6 mo., June 30		173,732	113,432	c.45 b.10		6 mo., June 30		105,560	89,314	.92 .77	
Beverly Bearing Co.		669,310	428,336	2.23 1.42		Consolidated Retail Stores, Inc.		169,212	156,077	.00 .00		Federal Mogul Corp.		361,668	286,306	1.29 1.02	
June 30 q.r.		669,310	428,336	2.23 1.42		June 30 q.r.		169,212	156,077	.00 .00		June 30 q.r.		361,668	286,306	1.29 1.02	
6 mo., June 30		669,310	428,336	2.23 1.42		6 mo., June 30		169,212	156,077	.00 .00		6 mo., June 30		361,668	286,306	1.29 1.02	
Bridgeport Brass Co.		144,793	60,681	h.15 h.06		Container Corp. of America		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		Federal Screw Works		122,388	1,000,000	.23 .00	
June 30 q.r.		144,793	60,681	h.15 h.06		June 30 q.r.		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		June 30 q.r.		122,388	1,000,000	.23 .00	
6 mo., June 30		144,793	60,681	h.15 h.06		6 mo., June 30		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		6 mo., June 30		122,388	1,000,000	.23 .00	
Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.		420,487	239,632	h.87 h.45		Continental Can Co.		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		Freeport Sulphur Co.		638,578	338,530	.80 .42	
June 30 q.r.		420,487	239,632	h.87 h.45		June 30 q.r.		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		June 30 q.r.		638,578	338,530	.80 .42	
6 mo., June 30		420,487	239,632	h.87 h.45		6 mo., June 30		619,021	8,049	.79 .01		6 mo., June 30		638,578	338,530	.80 .42	
Budd (Edward G.) Mfg. Co.		538,714	374,831	h1.05 h.67		Continental Roll & Steel Fdry.		286,156	110,656	.55 .00		Fox Brewing Co., Peter		300,582	246,799	2.44 2.02	
June 30 q.r.		538,714	374,831	h1.05 h.67		June 30 q.r.		286,156	110,656	.55 .00		June 30 q.r.		300,582	246,799	2.44 2.02	
6 mo., June 30		538,714	374,831	h1.05 h.67		6 mo., June 30		286,156	110,656	.55 .00		6 mo., June 30		300,582	246,799	2.44 2.02	
Budd Wheel Co.		223,050	140,768	.22 .14		Corn Products Refining Co.		4,945,156	2,201,335	.64 .70		Gannett Co., Inc.		707,273	645,090	p9.43 p8.60	
June 30 q.r.		223,050	140,768	.22 .14		June 30 q.r.		4,945,156	2,201,335	.64 .70		June 30 q.r.		707,273	645,090	p9.43 p8.60	
6 mo., June 30		223,050	140,768	.22 .14		6 mo., June 30		4,945,156	2,201,335	.64 .70		6 mo., June 30		707,273	645,090	p9.43 p8.60	
Butler Bros.		141,980	131,675	.10 .07		Cream of Wheat Corp.		128,237	168,650	.21 .31		General Fireproofing Co.		149,881	124,272	1.54 .75	
June 30 q.r.		141,980	131,675	.10 .07		June 30 q.r.		128,237	168,650	.21 .31		June 30 q.r.		149,881	124,272	1.54 .75	
6 mo., June 30		141,980	131,675	.10 .07		6 mo., June 30		128,237	168,650	.21 .31		6 mo., June 30		149,881	124,272	1.54 .75	
Campbell, Wyatt & Cannon Fdry. Co.		369,233	136,968	1.07 .00		Crown Zellerbach Corp.		1,062,122	1,309,383	1.75 2.18		General Finance Corp.		169,301	153,832	.16 .15	
June 30 q.r.		369,233	136,968	1.07 .00		June 30 q.r.		1,062,122	1,309,383	1.75 2.18		June 30 q.r.		169,301	153,832	.16 .15	
6 mo., June 30		369,233	136,968	1.07 .00		6 mo., June 30		1,062,122	1,309,383	1.75 2.18		6 mo., June 30		169,301	153,832	.16 .15	
Castle & Co., A. M.		92,319	45,063	.38 .19		Darby Petroleum Corp.		131,387	2,260	.37 .01		General Foods Corp.		2,873,331	3,829,768	.51 .70	
June 30 q.r.		92,319	45,063	.38 .19		June 30 q.r.		131,387	2,260	.37 .01		June 30 q.r.		2,873,331	3,829,768	.51 .70	
6 mo., June 30		92,319	45,063	.38 .19		6 mo., June 30		131,387	2,260	.37 .01		6 mo., June 30		2,873,331	3,829,768	.51 .70	
Central Foundry Co.		53,151	43,864	.07 .06		Cutler-Hammer, Inc.		742,363	243,413	1.12 .36		General Printing Ink Corp.		229,694	192,247	.24 .20	
June 30 q.r.		53,151	43,864	.07 .06		June 30 q.r.		742,363	243,413	1.12 .36		June 30 q.r.		229,694	192,247	.24 .20	
6 mo., June 30		53,151	43,864	.07 .06		6 mo., June 30		742,363	243,413	1.12 .36		6 mo., June 30		229,694	192,247	.24 .20	
General Refractories Co.		240,223	71,738	.51 .15		Dennison Mfg. Co.		2,243,000	1,000,000	.15 .00		General Refractories Co.		240,223	71,738	.51 .15	
June 30 q.r.		240,223	71,738	.51 .15		June 30 q.r.		2,243,000	1,000,000	.15 .0							

Company.	—Net Income—		Com. Share Earnings.	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Island Creek Coal Co.				
June 30 gr.	425,626	132,568	.65	.16
6 mo., June 30.	960,776	432,011	1.47	.60
Jackson Co., Byron.				
June 30 gr.	94,185	100,156	.25	.26
6 mo., June 30.	241,318	219,227	.64	.57
Jones & Laughlin Steel				
June 30 gr.	2,141,645	1471,287	1.93	...
6 mo., June 30.	3,276,256	1847,812	2.12	...
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	65,484	129,922	.22	...
Kingsport Products Corp.				
6 mo., June 30.	153,836	46,230	...	.03
Kinney, G. R. Co., Inc.				
n6 mo., June 30.	25,530	97,238	r.40	r1.08
Lambert Co.				
June 30 gr.	100,432	219,214	.13	.29
6 mo., June 30.	539,972	652,637	.72	.87
Lane Bryant, Inc.				
Yr., May 31.	218,228	133,156	1.24	...
Lehigh Coal & Navigation				
12 mo., June 30	138,811	149,008	.07	.08
Lehigh Valley Coal Corp.				
June 30 gr.	1190,417	863,904	...	...
6 mo., June 30.	71,924	1174,147	p.31	...
12 mo., June 30.	11,302,242	1797,965	...	...
Life Savers Corp.				
6 mo., June 30.	496,100	493,560	1.42	1.41
Lion Oil Refining Co.				
June 30 gr.	207,780	226,907	.48	.52
6 mo., June 30.	378,876	215,178	.87	.49
Lindsay Light & Chemical Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	57,376	22,936	.81	.25
Loew's, Inc.				
40 wks., June 6	7,996,394	8,173,060	4.39	4.62
Lone Star Cement Corp.				
June 30 gr.	818,065	923,661	h.85	h.96
6 mo., June 30.	1,371,610	1,509,719	h1.42	h1.56
Long-Bell Lumber Corp.				
June 30 gr.	13,352	11,244	...	...
Loose-Wiles Biscuit Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	441,308	382,640	h.66	h.54
Lynch Corp.				
6 mo., June 30.	216,248	228,449	1.53	1.62
Marchant Calculating Machine Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	407,767	361,451	1.79	1.56
Margay Oil Corp.				
June 30 gr.	50,568	87,180	...	...
Martin, Glenn L. Co.				
June 30 gr.	2,128,820	285,127	1.95	.26
6 mo., June 30.	4,291,490	967,624	3.92	.88
Master Electric Co.				
June 30 gr.	242,685	146,191	h1.00	h.70
6 mo., June 30.	1,456,688	240,468	h1.86	h1.14
McIntyre Porcupine Mines, Ltd.				
June 30 gr.	972,831	942,961	1.22	1.18
Mengel Co.				
June 30 gr.	17,721	180,441	r.27	...
126 mo., June 30	50,902	1175,006	r.78	...
Midvale Co.				
v12 mo., June 30	2,069,500	1,423,000	10.34	7.11
Mid-West Abrasive Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	40,407	1,831	.13	.01
Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co.				
June 30 gr.	1316,112	297,777	.46	.41
6 mo., June 30.	1603,921	355,066	.87	.47
Monsanto Chemical Co.				
June 30 gr.	1,456,688	918,801	1.07	.64
6 mo., June 30.	3,107,728	2,061,065	2.30	1.46
Muskegon Motor Specialties Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	126,743	111,137	a2.11	a1.85
Munsingwear, Inc.				
6 mo., June 30.	1117,655	1130,248	...	...
National Cash Register Co.				
June 30 gr.	618,960	704,344	.38	.43
6 mo., June 30.	1,099,831	1,188,369	.67	.73
12 mo., June 30.	1,716,548	2,106,621	1.05	1.29
National Cylinder Gas				
6 mo., June 30.	526,673	394,941	.56	.42
National Distillers Products				
June 30 gr.	1,352,473	737,669	.66	.36
6 mo., June 30.	2,431,219	2,110,897	1.19	1.03
National Gypsum Co.				
*June 30 gr.	517,391	506,507	.35	.35
6 mo., June 30.	607,636	696,705	.37	.44
National Oil Products				
6 mo., June 30.	376,498	308,242	2.09	1.71
Nash-Kelvinator Corp.				
June 30 gr.	901,939	108,264	.21	.02
9 mo., June 30.	1,307,878	1,330,934	.30	...
New York Dock Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	11,255	181,742	...	...
Norwich Pharmaceutical Co.				
June 30 gr.	164,383	224,493	.21	.28
6 mo., June 30.	370,945	390,351	.46	.49
Otis Elevator Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	1,783,629	1,578,157	.79	.69
Parker Rust-Proof Co.				
June 30 gr.	250,440	203,948	.58	.47
6 mo., June 30.	573,177	455,941	1.33	1.06
Pender, David, Grocery Co.				
6 mo., June 29.	177,314	133,143	b1.97	b1.28
Pennsylvania Coal & Coke				
June 30 gr.	m84,980	m101,644	...	...
12 mo., June 30.	m35,061	m240,579	...	...
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement				
12 mo., June 30	1583,655	1264,486	...	...
Peppi-Cola Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	2,828,000	2,437,000	10.91	9.32
Pittsburgh Coal Co.				
June 30 gr.	173,372	1929,060	...	...
12 mo., June 30	448,936	12,494,711	p1.28	...
Plymouth Oil Co.				
June 30 gr.	412,378	552,941	h.40	h.54
6 mo., June 30.	998,819	1,172,704	h.97	h1.15
Pond Creek Pochontas Co.				
June 30 gr.	65,993	119,436	.39	...
6 mo., June 30.	160,502	125,123	.95	...
Pressed Steel Car Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	974,414	1415,470	1.56	...
Railway Equipment & Realty Co., Ltd.				
June 30 gr.	14,501	31,298	...	p.76
12 mo., June 30	257,543	191,251	...	...
Reliance Steel Corp.				
June 30 gr.	42,116	35,519	...	...
Remington Arms Co., Inc.				
6 mo., June 30.	1,219,000	144,000	...	...
Remington Rand, Inc.				
June 30 gr.	565,240	150,332	.22	p.81
6 mo., June 30.	1,765,968	473,260	.85	.03
Ruberoid Co.				
June 30 gr.	244,585	302,134	.61	.76
6 mo., June 30.	183,841	208,007	.46	.52
Scott Paper Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	879,902	795,080	h1.12	h1.16



Company.	Net Income		Com. Share Earnings.	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Schenley Distillers Corp.: June 30 gr.	1,050,915	398,500	.65	.13
6 mo., June 30.	2,283,926	1,490,061	1.44	.78
Seagrave Corp.: 6 mo., June 30.	18,140	133,434	.05	...
Shattuck (Frank G.) Co.: 12 wks., June 16	168,605	(x)81,818	...	.06
124 wks., June 16	175,229	(x)117,837	...	.09
Shell Union Oil Corp.: June 30 gr.	4,135,788	1,684,156	.28	.09
6 mo., June 30.	9,449,947	2,162,422	.65	.09
Simonds Saw & Steel Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	758,371	371,346	1.52	.75
Simmons Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	1,055,541	708,092	h.91	h.61
South Bend Lathe Works: 6 mo., June 29.	384,197	165,418	3.20	1.38
Sonotone Corp.: 6 mo., June 30.	136,304	111,395	h.17	h.14
Standard Tube Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	68,838	1 . . .	b.15	...
Sterling, Inc.: Yr., May 31....	113,635	247,929	h.15	h.47
Sundstrand Machine Tool Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	707,676	.....	5.64	...
Sun Oil Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	4,973,265	1,085,896	h1.91	h.34
Square D Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	906,130	308,381	h2.03	h.89
Superior Steel Corp.: June 30 gr.	31,661	154,043	.28	...
6 mo., June 30.	115,671	160,776	1.02	...
Taylor-Wharton Iron & Steel Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	1106,733	1202,349	...	...
Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.: June 30 gr.	113,148	206,452	...	...
6 mo., June 30.	292,840	415,812	...	...
Thew Shovel Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	335,347	340,747	2.02	2.05
Thompson, John R. Co.: 24 wks., June 14	166,290	1147,586	...	...
U. S. Hoffman Machinery: June 30 gr.	113,329	68,856	.44	.23
6 mo., June 30.	165,242	40,568	.59	.02
United Stores Corp.: 6 mo., June 30.	355,426	156,075	...	...
Vadeco Sales Corp.: 6 mo., June 30.	143,502	130,045	...	...
Victor Chemical Works: June 30 gr.	258,855	203,368	.37	.29
6 mo., June 30.	485,845	436,963	.70	.62
Victor Equipment Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	171,817	110,447	...	...
Vultee Aircraft, Inc.: 6 mo., May 31.	1335,318	1 . . .	...	...
Walworth Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	203,415	1145,626	.14	...
Warner Bros. Pictures: 39 wks., May 25	2,450,713	2,912,186	.58	.70
West Virginia Coal & Coke Corp.: June 30 gr.	15,524	1158,351	...	...
6 mo., June 30.	187,466	1228,499	...	...
Westinghouse Air Brake: June 30 gr.	1,356,860	460,926	h.42	h.15
12 mo., June 30.	3,204,000	859,941	h1.01	h.27
Western Air Express Corp.: 6 mo., June 30.	71,153	127,881	...	...
Weston (Geo.), Ltd.: 6 mo., June 30.	256,293	247,308	.52	.50
Westvaco Chlorine Products Corp.: June 30 gr.	367,966	275,649	.87	.60
12 mo., June 30.	728,562	530,712	1.72	1.11
White Motor Co.: 6 mo., June 30.	743,529	1469,045	1.19	...

Company.	Net Income		Com. Share Earnings.	
	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Wrigley, Wm. Jr. Co.				
June 30 qr.	2,342,848	2,365,654	h1.19	h1.21
6 mo., June 30.	4,800,653	4,559,010	h2.44	h2.33
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.				
June 30 qr.	m177,470	m149,100	...	...
12 mo., June 30.	m440,171	m307,853	...	...
Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp.				
6 mo., June 30.	1,078,922	196,164	2.95	...
Wood (Alan) Steel Co.				
June 30 qr.	224,313	30,276	.49	p.42
6 mo., June 30.	521,568	264,255	1.35	.06
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.				
June 30 qr.	210,858	5,986	.43	.01
6 mo., June 30.	424,880	12,591	.87	.02
Youngstown Steel Door Co.				
6 mo., June 30.	886,057	193,363	1.33	.29
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.				
June 30 qr.	1,169,283	329,096	.57	.07
6 mo., June 30.	2,423,212	546,193	1.20	.06

RAILROADS			
	1940.	1939.	1940. 1939.
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.:			
5 mo., May 31	12,030,007	16,072,088	...
Bangor & Aroostook R. R.:			
6 mo., June 30	399,273	477,856	2.14 2.60
Boston & Maine R. R.:			
6 mo., June 30	198,582	1,947,353	...
Great Northern Ry.:			
6 mo., June 30	1,660,714	13,304,082	...
Hudson & Manhattan R. R.:			
6 mo., June 30	1,448,965	1,475,573	...
Maple & St. Louis R. R.:			
6 mo., June 30	11,219,908	11,314,654	...
Norfolk & Western Rwy.:			
6 mo., June 30	15,446,716	8,363,621	10.66 5.62
St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Co.:			
June 30 gr.	19,423	18,058	...
12 mo., June 30/	27,301	17,509	...
12 mo., June 30	41,158	47,930	...
Texas & Pacific Rwy.:			
6 mo., June 30	434,263	140,746	p1.83 .

UTILITIES

	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.
Arkansas Power & Light Co.	12 mo., June 30	1,167,961	1,412,438	
Bell Telephone Co. of Pa.	June 30 gr.	2,936,426	2,720,825	2.37 2.14
	6 mo., June 30	30,113,743	10,084,975	9.11 7.98
Delaware & Hudson Co.	June 30 gr.	1321,114	1471,580	
	12 mo., June 30	1,507,948	13,811,201	
General Public Utilities, Inc.	12 mo., June 30	749,346	673,197	
Houston Lighting & Power Co.	12 mo., June 30	2,901,618	2,841,546	
Idaho Power Co.	12 mo., June 30	1,469,609	1,715,245	
Illinois Bell Telephone Co.	6 mo., June 30	7,013,440	6,506,054	4.67 4.40
Jersey Central Power & Light Co.	6 mo., June 30	930,940	867,679	
	12 mo., June 30	2,278,511	2,104,292	
Kansas City Public Service Co.	6 mo., June 30	157,900	1310,690	
Kings County Lighting	6 mo., June 30	171,834	262,960	
	12 mo., June 30	392,928	473,681	
Leland Electric Co.	6 mo., June 30	89,463	144,332	2.05
Long Island Lighting Co. & subs.	6 mo., June 30	472,265	585,902	
	12 mo., June 30	1,307,887	1,535,948	
Louisiana Power & Light Co.	12 mo., June 30	1,095,083	1,029,800	
Louisville Gas & Electric Co. of Del.	12 mo., May 31	1,684,359	1,250,558	c1.87 b1.16
Metropolitan Edison Co.	12 mo., June 30	3,902,407	3,284,717	
Mississippi Power & Light Co.	12 mo., June 30	462,188	504,288	
Montana Power Co.	12 mo., June 30	3,823,632	2,822,463	
Nassau & Suffolk Lighting Co.	6 mo., June 30	107,662	133,568	
	12 mo., June 30	108,442	149,893	
New Orleans Public Service, Inc.	12 mo., June 30	2,653,973	1,673,706	
Nevada-California Elec. Corp.	12 mo., June 30	297,485	395,912	
Northern States Power Co. (Delaware)	12 mo., May 31	6,481,971	4,969,659	
Pacific Lighting Corp.	12 mo., June 30	5,235,325	8,353,887	2.63 4.46
Peoples Gas Light & Coke Co.	June 30 gr.	854,084	518,995	1.45 .79
	6 mo., June 30	2,417,929	1,528,525	3.69 2.33
	12 mo., June 30	3,173,365	1,786,065	4.84 2.72
Queens Bor. Gas & Elec. and subs.	6 mo., June 30	165,170	137,902	
	12 mo., June 30	150,438	500,308	
Saginaw Power Co., Ltd.	June 30 gr.	196,909	252,287	.61 .37
	6 mo., June 30	506,360	572,369	1.75 2.07
Sierra Pacific Power Co.	12 mo., June 30	759,047	728,844	
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. Co.	6 mo., June 30	6,566,775	5,970,821	
Southern California Edison Co., Ltd.	June 30 gr.	2,813,650	3,039,068	.49 .56
	12 mo., June 30	5,478,527	5,677,712	.93 .96
	12 mo., June 30	12,502,732	12,522,260	2.33 2.34
Tampa Electric Co.	12 mo., June 30	1,473,019	1,497,173	
Utah Power & Light Co.	12 mo., June 30	1,612,835	1,543,998	

iNot available. jNet loss. kProfit before Federal income taxes. lExcluding Federal income taxes. mLoss before Federal income taxes. nFreight and cartage. oOn first preferred stock. pOn second preferred stock. qOn preferred stock. rOn combined Class A and Class B shares. sDeficit. tOn shares outstanding at close of respective periods. uOn average number of shares. vLoss before Federal income taxes. wFreight and cartage. xOn first preferred stock. yOn second preferred stock. zSurplus available for common stock after preferred dividends. aaEstimated. abFifty-three weeks ended April 30, 1939. acFor thirteen and twenty

NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: *Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised data given for previous week or month, and year.

1 RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As Estimated by		N. Y.		Am.	
Week	U. S.	Week	Am.	Week	Am.
Ended:	U. S.	Week	Am.	Week	Am.
1939.	Steel Indep. Total.	1939.	Steel Indep. Total.	1939.	Steel Indep. Total.
Aug. 7.	58% 63% 60	July 31.	59.3	Aug. 5.	60
1940.		Aug. 5.	60	Aug. 1.	60
June 10.	84% 82	June 3.	80.3	June 8.	81% 81
June 17.	84% 82	June 10.	84.8	June 15.	86
June 24.	84% 82	June 17.	87.7	June 22.	88 87% 85
July 1.	90 87% 84	June 24.	86.1	June 29.	89 87% 87
July 8.	72% 72	July 1.	74.5	July 6.	75 75
July 15.	85 87	July 8.	80.4	July 13.	88 87% 87
July 22.	91% 84% 84	July 15.	86.8	July 20.	88 87% 87
July 29.	91% 84% 84	July 22.	88.2	July 27.	89 87% 87
Aug. 5.	91% 84% 84	July 29.	90.4	Aug. 3.	90% 90

2 OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels. P. C. of capacity, reporting companies only. Gasoline production, including cracked, straight run and natural blended. Petroleum stocks estimated from Bureau of Mines data. Gasoline stocks include both finished and unfinished gasoline.)

Week	Crude Runs to Still.	P. C. of Capacity	Total Gasoline Production.	Crude Stocks.	Gasoline Stocks.	Gas and Fuel Oil.
Ended:	Crude Runs to Still.	P. C. of Capacity	Total Gasoline Production.	Crude Stocks.	Gasoline Stocks.	Gas and Fuel Oil.
1939.						
July 29.	3,460	85.0	11,433	268,513	77,887	148,953
1940.						
June 29.	3,625	85.3	11,672	262,059	95,142	138,076
July 6.	3,575	82.4	11,469	261,732	93,275	140,073
July 13.	3,565	82.3	11,368	261,494	92,372	141,931
July 20.	3,540	81.6	11,378	261,596	91,789	143,338
July 27.	3,555	82.1	11,474	261,173	90,173	144,905

3 PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS WEEKLY

(Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)

Week	N.Y.C.	Penn.	N.H.	N.W.	E.O.	C.O.	Atch.	Sou.	Un.
Ended:	N.Y.C.	Penn.	N.H.	N.W.	E.O.	C.O.	Atch.	Sou.	Un.
1940.									
May 25.	+23.4	+16.3	-0.6	+21.9	+15.9	+12.4	+0.8	+6.6	+9.3
June 1.	+22.1	+20.6	+4.1	+23.9	+24.3	+17.7	+0.8	+3.6	+9.1
June 8.	+19.0	+18.9	+4.1	+16.3	+19.9	+12.6	+1.8	+8.4	+21.3
June 15.	+20.4	+19.7	+7.2	+13.6	+12.4	+17.1	+6.9	+5.8	+0.8
June 22.	+26.4	+22.7	+3.4	+11.6	+21.9	+12.4	+24.7	+8.8	+7.2
June 29.	+21.3	+17.8	+1.9	+9.3	+17.1	+11.2	+6.4	+10.4	+13.0
July 6.	+21.8	+23.9	+3.2	+15.0	+20.4	+11.8	+5.5	+10.4	+5.8
July 13.	+12.3	+11.7	+0.7	+12.8	+8.8	+7.7	+1.6	+2.6	+8.2
July 20.	+13.5	+22.5	+3.5	+7.0	+13.5	+0.4	+8.0	+1.0	+0.5
July 27.	+19.8	+18.8	+2.2	+6.1	+13.1	+1.6	+3.1	+1.0	+3.7

4 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES WEEKLY

(Demand rates where noted; all others, cable. Belgium: 1 belga=5 Belgian francs. France, Switzerland, Mexico: No official par; par shown in old par)

Par.	Country and Unit.	Week Ended.					
		July 27, 1940.		July 20, 1940.		July 29, 1939.	
		High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
.0426	Finland (markka)....	.0205	.0205	.0205	.0205	.0207	.0207
.0220	Greece (drachma)....	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0068	.0085%	.0085%
.2961	Hungary (pengo)....	.1938	.1938	.1938	.1938	.1970	.1970
.0526	Italy (lira)....	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0526%	.0526%
.0749	Portugal (escudo) demand	.0392	.0392	.0392	.0376	.0427	.0427
.0101	Rumania (leu)....	.0055	.0055	.0055	.0055	.0072	.0072
.4537	Sweden (krona)....	.2390	.2390	.2387	.2387	.2413%	.2413%
.2267	Switzerland (franc)....	.2275	.2271	.2274	.2267	.2288%	.2288%
8.2397	United King. (pound sterling)	3.91	3.75	3.96	3.71	4.68%	4.68%
.0298	Yugoslavia (dinar)....	.0235	.0235	.0235	.0235	.0231	.0231
1.0931	Canada (dollar) demand	.8887	.8887	.8882	.8725	1.0000	.9990
.9440	Mexico (peso) demand	.2050	.2050	.2050	.2035	.1780	.1730
	Argentina (paper peso) free market	.2250	.2200	.2275	.2180	.2320	.2320
.0008	Brazil (milreis) free market	.0515	.0515	.0515	.0515	.0510	.0510
	Chile (peso) official..	.0516	.0516	.0516	.0516	.0519	.0519
.5714	Colombia (gold peso)....	.5800	.5800	.5800	.5800	.5800	.5800
.4740	Peru (sol)....	.1600	.1600	.1600	.1600	.1885	.1885
.6583	Uruguay (gold peso) free market	.3700	.3650	.3750	.3650	.3675	.3675
	China:						
	Hong Kong (silver dollar) demand....	.2395	.2376	.2431	.2370	.2865	.2861
	Shanghai (silver dollar) demand....	.0628	.0618	.0637	.0622	.0685	.0620
.6180	India (rupee) demand	.3027	.3027	.3027	.3027	.3492	.3489
.8440	Japan (yen) demand..	.2343	.2343	.2343	.2343	.2727	.2726
.5000	Philippines (peso)....	.4978	.4978	.4978	.4978	.4982	.4979
.9613	Straits Settlements (Straits dollar)....	.4751	.4750	.4751	.4750	.5495	.5493
8.2397	Australia (pound)....	3.08%	3.05%	3.12	3.01%	3.74%	3.74%
8.2397	Un. S. Africa (pound)....	3.85	3.81	3.89	3.76	4.67%	4.67%

5 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES DAILY

(Cable transfer rates, except as noted; for currency units see Foreign Exchange Rates Weekly)

United Kingdom: High	Low	Italy: High	Low	Sweden: High	Low	Canada, demand rate: High	Low	Japan, closing	Argentina, closing, free m't.
July 27, 1940.	July 26, 1940.	July 26, 1940.	July 25, 1940.	July 24, 1940.	July 23, 1940.	July 23, 1940.	July 22, 1940.	July 22, 1940.	July 22, 1940.
\$3.87%	\$3.88%	\$3.89	\$3.89	\$3.82%	\$3.91				
3.84	3.85%	3.83	3.81	3.75	3.81				
3.84	3.86	3.85	3.85%	3.82	3.82				
.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505				
.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505				
.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505	.0505				
.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390				
.2389	.2389	.2389	.2389	.2389	.2389				
.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390	.2390				
.8794	.8750	.8850	.8862	.8875	.8887				
.8750	.8887	.8725	.8838	.8850	.8862				
.8775	.8750	.8725	.8844	.8856	.8875				
.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348	.2348				
.2210	.2200	.2225	.2230	.2250	.2220				

6 COMMERCIAL FAILURES WEEKLY (11)

Trade Groups	July 25, 1940.	July 18, 1939.
Manufacturing	44	59
Wholesale	32	28
Retail	144	183
Construction	10	14
Com'l Service	5	7
Total U. S.	233	291
Geographical Divs.		
New England	17	30
Middle Atlantic	109	120
E. North Central	35	44
W. North Central	6	13
South Atlantic	14	20
E. South Central	1	10
W. South Central	17	15
Mountain	1	5
Pacific	33	21
Total U. S.	233	291

7 SILVER PRICES

Week	London	New York
Ended:	High	Low
1940.		
May 25.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
June 1.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
June 8.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
June 15.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
June 22.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
June 29.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
July 6.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
July 13.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
July 20.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c
July 27.	22% 21% 35c	35% 35c

8 STEEL SCRAP PRICES (23)

Week	Heavy melting	Light melting
Ended:	High	Low
1940.		
July 27.	\$18.55	\$19.00
July 20.	\$18.55	\$19.00
July 13.	\$18.55	\$19.00
July 6.	\$18.55	\$19.00
June 29.	\$18.55	\$19.00
June 22.	\$18.55	\$19.00
June 15.	\$18.55	\$19.00
June 8.	\$18.55	\$19.00
June 1.	\$18.55	\$19.00
May 25.	\$18.55	\$19.00

9 RAILROAD STATISTICS WEEKLY (27)

(Gross revenues expenses and taxes in thousands of dollars)

Week	1940.	1939.	1938.
Ended:	1940.	1939.	1938.
July 20.	729,897	685,658	679,919
Tot. load/gs.	12,590	12,400	12,400
Grain & pr.	52,590	47,919	47,919
Coal & coke	131,436	110,033	110,033
Forest prod.	3,141	3,529	3,529
Manuf. prod.	430,122	417,391	417,391
Year to date:			
Tot. load/gs.	19,013,658	18,011,508	18,011,508
Grain & pr.	981,670	955,499	955,499
Coal & coke	3,885,487	3,541,610	3,541,610
Forest prod.	920,550	945,828	945,828
Manuf. prod.	11,889,968	11,688,044	11,688,044
Fr. car. sur.	125,610	213,099	213,099
P. C. freight	90.5	86.4	86.4
serv. July 1	83.5	80.6	80.6
Year to May 31:			
Gross rev.	1,650,784	1,493,593	1,493,593
Expenses	1,299,130	1,210,588	1,210,588
Taxes	155,647	130,862	130,862
Rate of return	7.76	7.75	7.75
on investment:			
East. Dist.	2.76	5.75	5.75
South. Dist.	2.20	5.75	5.75
West. Dist.	1.60	5.75	5.75
U. S.	2.33	5.75	5.75

10 FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS (19)

Week	1940.	1939.	1938.
Ended:	1940.	1939.	1938.
July 20.	52,590	50,015	46,389
Grain & gr. pr.	10,568	11,644	11,574
Coal	121,020	127,403	107,265
Coke	10,416	9,847	9,698
Forest prod.	34,313	31,613	32,322
Ore	70,866	69,631	42,596
Misc. freight	147,983	146,960	152,310
Total	729,897	740,465	651,665

11 DOMESTIC RAILROAD EQUIPMENT ORDERS WEEKLY (1)

(As reported by The Railway Age of date shown)

Week	Loco.	Rails	Struct.
Ended:	Loco.	Rails	Struct.
1939.			
July 22.	14	2	6,528
July 29.	14	2	4,047
1940.			
June 29.	880	2	46,000
July 6.	1,100	1	27,000
July 13.	1,100	1	27,000
July 20.	1,661	36	100
July 27.	3,065	14	100

12 ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION WEEKLY (7)

(Thousands of kilowatt-hours; includes only power generated by the electric light and power industry proper and imports. Does not include power generated by traction companies.)

Week	1940.	1939.	1938.
Ended:	1940.	1939.	1938.
July 20.	2,506,825	2,285,083	2,019,096
June 22.	2,514,461	2,300,268	2,014,702
July 6.	2,264,953	2,077,856	1,881,208
July 13.	2,453,342	2,334,181	2,084,457
July 20.	2,524,064	2,294,588	2,084,763
July 27.	2,600,723	2,341,822	2,093,907

13 PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION WEEKLY (7)

(Percentage changes from corresponding week of previous year)

Week	1940.	1939.	1938.
Ended:	1940.	1939.	1938.
July 20.	+2.7	+5.4	+3.1
New England	+2.7	+5.4	+3.1
Mid. Atlantic	+3.9	+8.6	+5.2
Cent. Ind. Reg.	+17.6	+16.8	+12.1
West Central	+11.7	+3.9	+0.6
South. States	+8.6	+6.5	+2.6
Rocky Mts.	+18.4	+18.1	+21.6
Pacific Coast	+3.2	+4.4	+5.3
Entire U. S.	+11.1	+10.0	+6.8

14 COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

(Thousands of net tons)

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE SUMMARY (5)

(Thousands of dollars. Merchandise exports include re-exports; merchandise imports include both for consumption and for storage in bonded warehouses. Adjusted data on average daily basis, adjusted for seasonal variation by THE ANNALIST)

1939.											
January	212,911	178,246	34,665	7,037	5,879	81	156,427	156,346	1,071	10,328	8,657
February	218,715	158,072	60,610	7,827	5,423	15	223,296	223,281	2,054	9,927	7,873
March	267,781	190,481	77,301	8,734	5,857	53	385,436	385,383	1,923	7,207	5,284
April	320,974	186,296	134,678	7,744	6,094	231	806,027	806,796	2,054	7,143	5,099
May	249,466	202,493	46,973	8,322	6,625	96	429,440	429,404	611	6,152	5,541
June	236,064	178,922	57,142	8,325	5,899	19	240,450	240,431	303	14,770	14,467
July	229,064	168,925	60,139	8,504	5,730	9	278,645	278,636	640	5,531	4,891
August	250,842	175,614	75,228	9,196	5,976	13	259,934	259,921	937	4,365	3,428
September	288,573	181,461	107,112	9,163	6,057	15	326,069	326,074	1,292	4,639	3,347
October	331,980	215,289	116,691	9,353	6,924	15	69,740	69,725	1,773	7,268	5,475
November	292,583	235,500	57,083	8,755	7,592	10	167,991	167,981	457	4,183	3,096
December	267,819	246,792	121,027	10,855	8,119	11	451,183	451,172	887	3,795	2,908
1940.											
January	369,506	241,597	126,686	12,213	7,979	22	236,413	236,391	452	5,799	5,347
February	346,995	199,794	147,201	11,989	6,418	53	201,475	201,422	298	4,979	3,773
March	351,263	216,732	134,531	11,497	6,664	18	459,845	459,827	657	5,724	5,067
April	324,018	212,238	111,780	10,865	6,943	33	249,885	249,851	594	5,170	4,576
May	325,363	211,352	113,924	10,852	6,916	3,563	435,695	435,132	177	4,589	4,411
June	350,458	211,390	139,068	12,657	6,969	1,249	1,164,224	1,162,975	884	4,673	3,789

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC GROUPS (5)

(Thousands of dollars)

1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Crude Materials.	36,390	16,493	14,007	35,412	107,358	210,260	36,390	16,493	14,007
Foodstuffs.	26,486	15,402	15,151	34,867	118,252	216,157	26,486	15,402	15,151
Manufactures.	39,337	12,287	15,673	45,694	51,064	263,995	39,337	12,287	15,673
Crude Materials.	26,016	9,810	13,811	41,033	136,953	227,624	26,016	9,810	13,811
Foodstuffs.	30,259	10,908	16,119	48,245	140,688	246,119	30,259	10,908	16,119
Manufactures.	25,713	6,026	13,496	48,162	139,664	233,365	25,713	6,026	13,496
Crude Materials.	29,667	4,671	15,045	45,994	131,357	228,738	29,667	4,671	15,045
Foodstuffs.	35,486	15,945	33,454	133,817	248,151	60,962	35,486	15,945	33,454
Manufactures.	95,847	7,477	21,309	58,963	129,415	284,041	95,847	7,477	21,309
Crude Materials.	78,449	10,213	27,547	64,537	142,422	323,168	78,449	10,213	27,547
Foodstuffs.	58,308	5,392	17,272	63,219	142,851	287,042	58,308	5,392	17,272
Manufactures.	64,264	7,784	16,558	75,061	193,183	232,738	64,264	7,784	16,558
Crude Materials.	82,193	7,257	20,449	75,535	173,830	359,064	82,193	7,257	20,449
Foodstuffs.	61,113	8,752	22,470	71,355	174,960	338,639	61,113	8,752	22,470
Manufactures.	46,702	17,553	73,508	128,418	344,539	77,880	46,702	17,553	73,508
Crude Materials.	40,886	6,314	15,744	65,810	187,796	316,520	40,886	6,314	15,744
Foodstuffs.	40,777	4,066	10,960	74,490	188,319	318,051	40,777	4,066	10,960
Manufactures.	33,589	6,480	11,278	76,310	216,787	344,444	33,589	6,480	11,278

FACTORY SALES OF AUTOMOBILES (5)

(Including exports and foreign assemblies from parts made in U. S.)

1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Canada.	356,962	342,108	281,466	60,703	14,794	11,404	3,390	356,962	342,108
United States.	317,530	303,220	243,000	60,220	14,300	10,914	3,396	317,530	303,220
Foreign.	399,495	371,946	299,703	72,243	17,549	12,689	4,860	399,495	371,946
Crude Materials.	354,266	337,375	273,409	63,966	16,861	12,791	4,100	354,266	337,375
Foodstuffs.	213,246	207,542	159,749	47,766	10,706	11,585	4,121	213,246	207,542
Manufactures.	324,253	309,738	248,704	63,034	14,515	10,968	3,930	324,253	309,738
Crude Materials.	218,494	209,399	159,738	58,621	9,135	5,112	4,023	218,494	209,399
Foodstuffs.	103,343	99,968	61,407	38,461	3,475	1,068	2,407	103,343	99,968
Manufactures.	192,678	188,757	161,625	27,132	3,921	3,494	4,27	192,678	188,757
Crude Materials.	321,163	313,592	251,819	61,573	11,296	7,791	3,506	321,163	313,592
Foodstuffs.	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687	281,687
Manufactures.	463,633	452,142	373,804	78,338	16,786	11,491	5,487	463,633	452,142
Crude Materials.	3,732,606	3,577,292	2,866,796	710,496	155,316	108,806	46,510	3,732,606	3,577,292
Foodstuffs.	449,492	432,279	362,997	69,382	17,313	12,579	4,634	449,492	432,279
Manufactures.	422,225	404,032	337,756	66,276	18,193	12,779	5,414	422,225	404,032
Crude Materials.	440,222	422,222	355,922	70,692	18,612	12,025	4,587	440,222	422,222
Foodstuffs.	432,433	422,746	362,139	69,887	19,987	13,187	5,200	432,433	422,746
Manufactures.	412,528	391,251	325,676	65,539	21,777	11,244	6,068	412,528	391,251
Crude Materials.	362,566	344,636	286,040	58,596	17,930	8,739	9,191	362,566	344,636

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Freight car loadings.	85.0	87.5	85.0	87.5	85.0	87.5	85.0	85.0	87.5
Miscellaneous.	85.1	81.3	77.4	81.4	84.3	91.7	37.9	75.3	74.8
Other.	96.8	100.0	96.4	88.9	89.0	100.7	96.3	102.8	92.2
Elec. power prod.	106.0	104.3	103.9	105.2	104.5	106.3	106.6	106.0	101.1
Manufacturing.	117.3	105.4	96.1	98.8	105.1	117.5	135.5	125.3	91.2
Steel ingot prod.	129.9	100.9	81.6	82.6	95.2	113.7	142.4	128.3	74.3
Pig iron prod.	130.2	106.7	97.4	97.9	109.4	130.3	151.4	134.4	71.6
Textiles.	111.4	116.8	116.1	110.2	118.3	126.3	145.4	118.5	113.0
Cotton consumption.	124.5	130.7	124.4	119.8	134.3	145.2	144.8	124.3	121.8
Wool consumption.	97.1	83.4	86.7	102.4	121.4	121.9	140.9	131.1	120.6
Silk consumption.	39.6	41.0	45.6	41.9	45.5	52.6	45.2	61.2	59.2
Rayon consumption.	124.4	129.3	129.4	128.2	110.0	112.1	133.8	141.8	130.1
Shoe prod.	111.3	105.7	105.3	113.5	125.7	138.6	147.2	123.2	116.0
Automobile prod.	114.8	114.8	108.2	99.9	102.3	95.3	73.0	92.9	86.7
Lumber prod.	79.8	79.8	79.8	80.1	83.0	90.5	92.4	91.4	75.7
Cement prod.	66.8	66.7	69.2	73.1	61.8	71.4	82.0	71.8	62.4
Mining.	91.2	84.9	86.4	93.1	94.1	91.8	92.7	77.3	79.7
Zinc prod.	90.7	90.0	91.3	91.9	92.9	92.6	90.6	93.2	73.8
Lead.	93.5	92.0	102.5	93.6	97.6	93.4	91.6	94.2	93.0
Combined index.	105.1	99.5	95.4	96.6	99.1	105.3	110.6	108.9	92.2

For back figures, 1939 and 1939, see THE ANNALIST of April 25, 1940, page 601. Table 19. For seasonal indices for 1939 see THE ANNALIST of July 6, 1939, page 17. Table 20; for 1940 see THE ANNALIST of April 4, 1940, page 497, Table 19.

PORTLAND CEMENT (20)

(Thousands of barrels)

1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	1940.
Produce.	9,674	9,654	23,837	11,185	12,748	22,251	11,953	12,715	21,489
Ship.	11,185	12,748	22,251	11,953	12,715	21,489	11,185	12,748	22,251
Stocks.	11,953	12,715	21,489	11,185	12,748	22,251	11,953	12,715	21,489
Produce.	12,644	11,757	22,361	12,369	13,401	21,526	11,957	12,104	20,160
Ship.	12,369	13,401	21,526	11,957	12,104	20,160	12,644	11,757	22,361
Stocks.	12,369	13,401	21,526	11,957	12,104	20,160	12,369	13,401	21,526
Produce.	11,053	10,147	20,761	11,053	10,147	20,761	11,053	10,147	20,761
Ship.	9,488	6,785	23,449	9,488	6,785	23,449	9,488	6,785	23,449
Stocks.	9,488	6,785	23,449	9,488	6,785	23,449	9,488	6,785	23,449
Produce.	6,205	3,899	25,757	6,205	3,899	25,757	6,205	3,899	25,757
Ship.	5,041	4,905	25,894	5,041	4,905	25,894	5,041	4,905	25,894
Stocks.	5,041	4,905	25,894	5,041	4,905	25,894	5,041	4,905	25,894
Produce.	10,043	10,829	26,348	10,043	10,829	26,348	10,043	10,829	26,348
Ship.	12,668	13,241	24,778	12,668	13,241	24,778	12,668	13,241	24,778
Stocks.	12,668	13,241	24,778	12,668	13,241	24,778	12,668	13,241	24,778

COKE PRODUCTION MONTHLY

(Thousands of net tons)

(5)							
(Thousands of net tons)							
1939.	By-Product.	Beehive.	Total.	Apr.	67,104	115,890	363,204
April	2,915	20	2,935	May	121,367	112,034	372,994
May	2,936	35	2,971	June	103,111 <th>111,211</th> <th>388,548</th>	111,211	388,548
June	3,078	52	3,131	May, 1940, revised.			
July	3,385	46	3,431				
August	3,686	44	3,730				
September	3,904	76	3,980				
October	4,527	266	4,793				
November	4,557	346	4,913				
December	4,718	314	5,032				
1940.							
January	4,707	238	4,945				
February	4,017	155	4,172				
March	4,125	135	4,260				
April	4,984	107	5,091				
May	4,244	106	4,350				
June	4,375	151	4,526				

26			
INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION			
COSTS—ABERTHAW INDEX (17)			
(1914=100.0; based on a seven-story-and-basement reinforced concrete structure built in New England in late 1914; does not include home-office overhead or profit on job.)			
1914	100.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3
1940	183.0	1939	187.3

Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	July 25			July 26			July 27			July 28			July 29			July 30			July 31		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
97 Stocks	38.0	37.6	37.9	38.4	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.1	38.2	38.6	38.1	38.5	39.6	38.6	39.5	40.0	39.3	39.5
74 Industrials	126.5	125.3	126.4	127.4	126.2	126.7	127.2	126.7	127.1	127.4	126.3	126.7	128.3	126.7	128.0	131.6	128.5	131.5	132.9	130.8	131.5
4 Steels	31.5	31.0	31.5	31.8	31.5	31.5	31.8	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.0	32.3	31.7	32.3	33.2	32.3	33.2	33.2	32.7	32.7	32.7
4 Motors	58.1	57.3	58.1	59.3	58.1	58.6	58.6	58.6	58.6	59.3	57.3	60.5	59.0	60.3	62.2	60.3	62.2	62.2	61.5	61.5	61.5
5 Motor accessories	32.8	32.5	32.8	33.5	32.3	33.3	33.6	33.3	33.6	33.6	32.4	33.8	33.3	33.6	34.4	33.6	34.4	35.0	34.4	34.6	34.6
5 Aircrafts	33.9	33.3	33.6	34.6	33.9	33.9	34.4	34.1	34.3	34.6	33.3	34.4	34.1	34.3	36.3	34.7	36.3	37.0	35.7	36.3	36.3
3 Building	27.3	27.0	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.3	27.0	27.0	27.3	26.8	27.3	27.0	27.0	28.2	27.0	28.2	28.6	28.0	28.0	28.0
4 Chemicals	117.3	117.0	117.3	117.6	117.0	117.0	117.6	117.0	117.0	117.6	116.0	117.6	117.0	117.0	120.7	118.3	120.7	122.0	121.0	121.4	121.4
4 Nonferrous metals	31.5	31.1	31.5	32.1	31.5	31.9	32.3	32.1	32.6	32.3	31.1	32.8	32.1	32.6	34.6	32.8	34.6	35.3	34.4	34.6	34.6
4 Foods	31.3	31.0	31.0	31.2	30.7	31.0	31.0	30.9	31.0	31.0	30.7	31.3	31.0	31.3	31.6	31.3	31.4	31.7	31.3	31.5	31.5
3 Tobaccos	65.9	65.7	65.7	65.9	65.4	65.4	65.7	65.3	65.7	65.7	65.3	65.6	65.6	65.6	66.2	65.7	66.0	66.4	65.9	66.0	66.0
3 Sugars	17.9	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.8	18.2	17.8	18.3	18.3	18.1	18.3	18.3
2 Electrical equipments	49.5	48.8	49.5	50.3	49.5	49.9	49.9	49.5	49.5	50.3	48.8	50.7	49.5	50.3	51.8	50.3	51.8	52.2	51.4	51.8	51.8
3 Farm equipments	36.0	35.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
4 Office equipments	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.0	13.0	13.2	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3
4 Railroad equipments	19.1	19.0	19.1	19.8	19.5	19.8	20.0	19.8	20.0	20.0	19.0	20.1	20.0	20.1	21.1	20.3	21.1	21.3	20.8	21.0	21.0
4 Amusement	10.8	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.7	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.5	11.1	11.5	11.6	11.1	11.1	11.1
5 Merchandise	44.7	44.5	44.5	44.9	44.6	44.8	45.0	44.9	45.0	45.0	44.5	45.0	44.5	45.0	45.9	45.1	45.9	46.2	45.9	46.0	46.0
3 Rubber and tires	22.4	22.0	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	22.7	22.4	22.7	24.0	23.0	24.0	24.3	24.0	24.0	24.0
2 Liquor	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	19.0	18.5	19.0	19.3	18.6	19.1	19.1
4 Standard Oils	18.8	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.7	19.1	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.6	19.0	18.6	18.8	19.1	18.7	18.8	18.8
4 Independent oils	38.9	38.5	38.9	39.4	38.9	39.2	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.4	38.5	39.2	39.1	39.2	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.5	38.9	39.1	39.1
8 Oils	57.7	57.0	57.6	58.2	57.5	57.9	57.9	57.7	57.9	58.2	57.0	57.9	57.6	57.9	58.5	57.8	58.2	58.6	57.6	57.9	57.9
10 Rails	21.5	21.1	21.4	21.8	21.4	21.4	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.8	21.1	22.0	21.5	21.9	22.8	21.9	22.8	23.1	22.4	22.5	22.5
5 Air transports	16.9	16.6	16.9	17.3	16.7	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.3	16.6	17.2	16.9	17.1	18.0	17.2	18.0	18.1	17.8	17.8	17.8
4 Utilities	18.8	18.6	18.7	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.9	18.9	19.1	18.6	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.4	19.1	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.4	19.4

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

	25 Rails			25 Industrials			50 Stocks		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1939.	26.35	20.97	22.62	192.03	171.15	178.87	109.94	96.06	100.74
January	24.20	22.27	24.64	183.35	176.66	182.38	104.12	98.52	103.51
February	26.35	22.50	22.50	194.30	184.27	192.09	107.92	92.44	92.44
March	21.40	18.03	18.03	168.53	151.56	163.56	94.96	84.79	91.82
April	21.97	19.49	21.61	174.73	161.66	173.80	98.35	90.63	97.70
May	21.71	19.29	19.51	177.93	165.21	167.14	98.75	92.25	93.32
June	22.87	19.49	21.98	184.81	167.59	181.77	103.84	93.54	101.87
July	22.66	18.75	19.67	186.21	167.47	173.24	104.43	93.11	96.45
August	27.86	18.76	19.13	202.90	166.58	198.34	114.27	92.67	112.73
September	26.89	25.11	25.72	199.66	181.14	194.31	113.15	108.33	110.51
October	25.97	23.67	23.79	195.80	188.05	188.89	110.85	105.86	106.34
November	24.35	23.02	23.68	196.69	188.88	196.14	110.35	106.25	110.00
December	24.35	23.02	23.68	196.69	188.88	196.14	110.35	106.25	110.00
1940.	24.73	22.35	22.68	198.84	186.96	190.21	111.78	104.69	106.44
January	23.68	22.07	22.76	194.76	188.20	191.73	109.22	105.40	107.24
February	23.21	22.03	22.88	194.93	190.40	193.95	109.01	106.22	108.46
March	22.50	22.50	22.50	198.20	191.89	194.30	111.13	107.19	108.59
April	23.39	16.19	17.32	194.10	149.15	155.86	108.60	82.87	86.59
May	19.90	16.97	16.97	164.69	147.97	160.94	92.11	82.32	90.20
June	20.08	19.06	19.85	166.45	158.83	165.53	93.26	88.99	92.69

	25 Rails			25 Industrials			50 Stocks		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Week Ended	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
June 1	17.57	16.59	17.25	158.07	149.15	155.49	87.82	82.87	86.37
June 8	17.81	17.02	17.74	158.07	151.16	153.13	86.79	84.09	85.43
June 15	17.81	17.02	17.74	158.07	151.16	153.13	86.79	84.09	85.43
June 22	19.54	18.05	19.02	164.69	157.70	162.57	92.11	87.87	90.79
June 29	19.90	18.29	19.46	164.69	157.70	162.57	92.11	87.87	90.79
July 6	19.49	19.06	19.43	160.90	158.83	160.47	90.19	88.99	89.95
July 13	19.90	19.06	19.43	160.90	158.83	160.47	90.19	88.99	89.95
July 20	19.90	19.06	19.43	160.90	158.83	160.47	90.19	88.99	89.95
July 27	19.90	19.06	19.43	160.90	158.83	160.47	90.19	88.99	89.95

	25 RAILS			25 INDUSTRIALS			50 STOCKS		
	HIGH.	LOW.	LAST.	HIGH.	LOW.	LAST.	HIGH.	LOW.	LAST.
Week Ended	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
July 25	19.34	19.17	19.31	160.24	156.63	160.18	89.79	89.40	89.74
July 26	19.34	19.32	19.34	160.78	159.94	160.09	90.14	89.63	89.71
July 27	19.43	19.41	19.43	160.29	160.19	160.28	89.86	89.80	89.85
July 28	19.64	19.41	19.60	161.12	160.17	160.98	90.38	89.74	90.29
July 29	19.99	19.62	19.98	165.28	161.97	165.03	92.63	90.79	92.50
July 30	20.08	19.82	19.85	166.45	164.83	165.53	92.26	92.32	92.69

Dow-Jones Stock Market Averages

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST												
Week Ended:	30 Industrials			20 Railroads			15 Utilities			65 Stocks		
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.												
June 8	116.58	112.30	115.36	23.92	22.79	23.79	18.89	17.95	18.57	38.40		
June 15	124.38	110.41	123.36	25.41	22.36	24.97	20.32	17.82	20.18	41.00		
June 22	125.31	119.18	122.83	26.16	24.24	25.56	21.51	19.57	21.50	41.36		
June 29	124.42	118.67	121.87	26.76	24.66	26.18	23.92	20.98	22.67	41.60		
July 6	122.01	120.14	121.59	26.15	25.60	26.06	22.60	22.15	22.57	41.47		
July 13	122.33	120.83	121.48	26.43	25.90	26.05	22.95	22.37	22.53	41.43		
July 20	123.91	121.29	121.87	26.56	26.08	26.28	22.77	22.26	22.50	41.53		
July 27	122.78	121.19	122.45	26.49	26.12	26.38	22.31	21.85	22.21	41.69		
DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST												
July 25	122.09	121.19	121.93	26.39	26.12	26.35	21.95	21.85	21.92	41.49		
July 26	122.75	121.19	122.05	26.45	25.23	26.28	22.20	21.98	22.16	41.55		
July 27	122.48	122.17	122.45	26.39	26.28	26.38	22.17	22.21	22.27	41.55		
July 29	123.39	122.16	122.15	26.64	26.34	26.58	22.43	22.25	22.37	41.95		
July 30	126.18	123.58	125.97	27.10	26.64	27.09	22.80	22.48	22.75	42.85		
July 31	127.18	125.47	126.14	27.21	26.89	26.92	22.85	22.63	22.70	42.85		

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

ASSETS	Combined Federal Res. Banks			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	July 24, 1940.	July 17, 1940.	July 26, 1939.	July 24, 1940.	July 17, 1940.	July 26, 1939.
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	\$18,113,976	\$18,028,478	\$13,709,222	\$9,017,114	\$8,934,142	\$6,905,679
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	12,853	10,353	9,101	1,035	1,035	1,747
Other cash	380,284	367,639	370,979	106,688	104,968	101,543
Total reserves	\$18,507,113	\$18,406,470	\$14,089,302	\$9,124,837	\$9,040,135	\$6,706,969
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	996	768	1,061	283	55	121
Other bills discounted	1,729	1,439	3,635	201	192	954
Total bills discounted	\$2,727	\$2,207	\$4,696	\$484	\$247	\$1,075
Bills bought in open market						
Industrial advances	9,103	9,118	12,579	1,991	1,996	2,794
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,323,196	1,323,196	911,090	405,667	405,667	267,180
Notes	1,126,732	1,126,732	1,176,109	344,434	344,434	344,870
Bills			401,020			117,592
Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed	\$2,449,928	\$2,449,928	\$2,488,219	\$751,101	\$751,101	\$729,622
Total bills and securities	\$2,461,758	\$2,461,758	\$2,506,062	\$753,344	\$753,344	\$733,709
Due from foreign banks	47	47	165	17	17	61
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	21,193	23,606	22,866	2,043	2,043	4,293
Uncollected items	654,894	790,313	627,606	157,620	213,249	168,715
Bank premises	41,432	41,440	42,321	9,802	9,802	8,942
Other assets	57,153	56,114	49,372	16,734	16,321	14,812
Total assets	\$21,743,590	\$21,779,245	\$17,337,686	\$10,064,794	\$10,035,211	\$7,637,471
LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$5,223,282	\$5,230,359	\$4,498,756	\$1,392,823	\$1,396,725	\$1,122,212
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	13,564,561	13,963,019	10,436,286	7,391,410	7,471,718	5,666,391
United States Treasurer—General account	642,925	278,395	742,400	113,737	113,737	173,438
Foreign bank	742,077	733,601	287,657	264,392	264,392	102,388
Other deposits	586,358	584,920	402,454	511,714	471,421	300,760
Total deposits	\$15,534,921	\$15,439,935	\$11,868,797	\$8,406,459	\$8,424,967	\$6,242,957
Deferred availability items	626,010	750,395	621,794	141,855	193,823	152,269
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	2,205	1,690	2,430	435	268	793
Total liabilities	\$21,386,418	\$21,422,379	\$16,991,769	\$9,941,572	\$9,912,084	\$7,518,231
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in	\$137,460	\$137,449	\$135,430	\$51,080	\$51,076	\$50,867
Surplus (Section 7)	151,720	151,720	149,152	53,326	53,326	52,463
Surplus (Section 13b)	26,530	26,530	27,263	7,109	7,109	7,457
Other capital accounts	41,153	40,858	34,071	11,707	11,616	8,453
Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$21,743,590	\$21,779,245	\$17,337,686	\$10,064,794	\$10,035,211	\$7,637,471
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	80.2%	80.0%	86.1%	93.1%	93.0%	91.1%
Commitments to make industrial advances	8,587	8,611	11,476	758	758	2,192

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities: millions of dollars)

LOANS	All Reporting			Chicago			New York City		
	July 17, 1940.	July 24, 1940.	July 26, 1939.	July 17, 1940.	July 24, 1940.	July 26, 1939.	July 17, 1940.	July 24, 1940.	July 26, 1939.
Business	4,462	4,464	3,899	433	436	357	1,713	1,711	1,414
Open market	290	298	312	19	19	18	87	91	118
Stock Market:									
Brokers	411	408	681	28	24	37	288	287	523
Other	476	474	528	60	60	71	169	169	188
Total	887	882	1,209	88	84	108	457	456	829
Real estate	1,206	1,205	1,165	18	18	14	123	122	115
Banks	36	35	71				29	28	60
Other	1,633	1,633	1,538	49	49	50	377	378	379
Total loans	8,514	8,517	8,194	607	606	547	2,786	2,786	2,797
INVESTMENTS									
Treasury bills	794	769	465	321	282	243	389	403	147
Treasury notes	2,093	2,083	2,137	159	160	242	1,051	1,034	817
U. S. bonds	6,565	6,377	5,912	728	716	646	2,608	2,538	2,197
Govt. guaranteed	2,419	2,415	2,168	135	135	137	1,288	1,286	1,106
Other securities	3,562	3,582	3,269	348	347	326	1,336	1,353	1,118
Total invest.	15,433	15,226	13,941	1,691	1,690	1,594	6,672	6,614	5,385
Total loans and investments	23,947	23,743	22,135	2,298	2,296	2,151	9,458	9,400	8,182
Res. with F. R. Bk.	11,528	11,729	8,750	1,165	1,211	857	6,635	6,663	5,072
Cash in vault	496	491	445	42	42	34	80	82	63
Bal. with dom. bks.	3,181	3,262	2,745	248	247	225	87	87	78
Other assets, net	43	43	47	43	43	47	322	324	372
Demand deposits adj.	20,984	20,932	17,601	1,979	1,964	1,716	9,776	9,710	7,804
Time deposits	5,314	5,316	5,237	507	508	493	685	682	693
Government deposits	530	428	548	94	70	63	35	26	56
Interbank deposits:									
Domestic banks	8,308	8,528	6,796	940	972	740	3,685	3,735	2,892
Foreign banks	676	673	627	7	7	12	623	620	546
Borrowings	1	1	13						
Other liabilities	1	1	16	16	15	285	294	346	
Capital account	253	252	285	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489	1,489

*Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS WEEKLY

(Millions of dollars. Data for New York City and 140 Other Leading Centers available since 1919)

Federal Reserve District:	Week Ended			13 Weeks Ended		
	July 24, 1940.	July 26, 1939.	July 24, 1940.	July 24, 1940.	July 24, 1939.	July 24, 1939.
Boston	\$473	\$457	\$5,920	\$5,775	\$5,775	\$5,775
New York	3,645	3,555	45,618	45,618	45,618	45,618
Philadelphia	414	372	5,769	5,769	5,769	5,769
Cleveland	536	500	7,355	7,355	7,355	7,355
Richmond	304	268	4,062	4,062	4,062	4,062
Atlanta	230	212	3,235	3,235	3,235	3,235
Chicago	1,169	1,069	15,773	15,773	15,773	15,773
St. Louis	236	223	3,352	3,352	3,352	3,352
Minneapolis	149	122	2,259	2,259	2,259	2,259
Kansas City	268	271	3,472	3,472	3,472	3,472
Dallas	203	188	2,661	2,661	2,661	2,661
San Francisco	648	610	8,638	8,638	8,638	8,638
Total 274 reporting centers	\$8,275	\$7,865	\$108,144	\$108,144	\$108,144	\$108,144
New York City	\$3,347	\$3,296	\$41,402	\$41,402	\$41,402	\$41,402
140 other leading centers	4,255	3,977	57,588	57,588	57,588	57,588
133 other centers	673	592	9,154	9,154	9,154	9,154

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK WEEKLY

Call Loans	Time Loans			Com. Paper			Bankers' Acceptances		
	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.	High	Low	Av.
July 13	1.00	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.50	1.60	1.58
July 20	1.00	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.25	1.14	1.50	1.60	1.58

*New York Stock Exchange. †Asked rate. ‡Average of renewal rate.

Condition of Federal Reserve Banks

At Close of Business July 24, 1940

District	Total Reserve		Total U.S. Govt. Secur.		F. R. Notes in Circulation		Due Members Res. Account	
	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)	(Thousands)
Boston	\$1,083,952	\$61	\$178,703	\$428,399	\$723,961			
New York	9,124,837	484	751,101	1,392,823	7,391,410			
Philadelphia	962,095	217	194,432	361,037	599,634			
Cleveland	1,202,780	118	251,246	479,337	836,532			
Richmond	480,728	203	122,623	227,680	306,797			
Atlanta	355,238	216	89,844	166,239	211,927			
Chicago	2,880,690	89	259,948	1,136,878	1,769,387			
St. Louis	454,646	115	113,363	197,011	312,169			
Minneapolis	266,503	205	72,080	142,807	148,129			
Kansas City	397,667	344	115,722	190,799	272,078			
Dallas	256,747	605	85,464	111,712	214,759			
San Francisco	1,043,232	72	206,402	418,580	715,565			

REICHSBANK

(Millions of Reichsmarks; as reported in cable)

	July 6, 1940.	June 29, 1940.	July 7, 1939.
Gold and for. exch.	77	77	77
Bills of exch. and ch'ks	12,398	12,611	7,779
Notes in circulation	12,556	12,785	8,531
Investm'ts	140	143	925
Other as-sets	1,739	1,863	1,063
Sight de-posits	1,766	1,854	1,393
Bank rate	3 3/4%	3 3/4%	4%

BANK OF CANADA

(Thousands of Canadian dollars)

Assets:	July 24, 1940.	July 17, 1940.	July 26, 1939.
Res. in U. S. & sterl. fds.	4,456	3,025	42,228
Total res.	4,456	3,025	124,548
Govt. sec.	379,930	377,644	112,542
Short term	123,961	121,274	51,250
Long term	255,969	256,370	61,292
Total	503,881	498,918	163,792
Other assets	9,809	9,227	5,026
Total assets	513,690	508,146	168,818

Liabilities:	July 24, 1940.	July 17, 1940.	July 26, 1939.
Circulation	287,581	286,593	168,931
Deposits:			
Govt. dep.	18,650	12,307	27,941
Bank dep.	185,064	187,964	206,145
Other dep.	5,230	11,862	4,714
Total dep.	218,944	212,133	238,899
Other liab.	4,172	4,901	1,832
Total liab.	510,697	503,627	173,662

Includes gold now held by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

BANK OF ENGLAND

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

Assets:	July 24, 1940.	July 17, 1940.	July 26, 1939.
Circulation	607,592	608,917	510,898
Public deposits	30,267	56,038	26,010
Private deposits	154,925	130,400	128,120
Bankers' acc'ts	103,967	79,166	91,378
Other accounts	50,968	51,234	38,742
Govt. securities	154,103	155,868	106,491
Other securities	25,384	26,065	29,551
Disc. and adv.	3,144	3,026	8,049
Securities	22,240	23,039	21,502
Reserves	23,665	22,448	36,143
Prop. res. to lia.	12.7%	12.0%	23.4%
Bullion	11,257	11,365	247,040
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%

†All but nominal amount of gold transferred to British Exchange Equalisation Fund.

U. S. GOLD MOVEMENT

(Thousands of dollars; increase in earmarked gold)

Circulation	607,592	606,917	510,878
Public deposits	30,267	56,038	26,610
Private deposits	154,925	130,400	128,191
Bankers' accts.	103,957	79,166	91,011
Other accounts	10,351	10,351	36,758
Govt. securities	15,103	158,588	88,275
Other securities	25,384	26,085	29,978
Disc. and adv.	3,144	3,026	8,876
Securities	22,240	23,039	21,551
Reserves	23,665	22,448	36,171
Prop. res. to lia.	12.7%	12.0%	23.3%
Bullion	11,257	11,365	247,070
Bank rate	2%	2%	2%

† All but nominal amount of gold transferred to British Exchange Equalization Fund.

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 27.

Bid and Asked Quotations on July 27 for Issues Not Traded In

1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transaction—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Saturday, July 27

1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	--

Saturday, July 27

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587	586	585	584	583	582	581	580	579	578	577	576	575	574	573	572	571	570	569	568	567	566	565	564	563	562	561	560	559	558	557	556	555	554	553	552	551	550	549	548	547	546	545	544	543	542	541	54
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Saturday, July 27

[illegible]

For Calendar Week Ended—

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1939 and 1938 or earlier and including fiscal years ending through Jan. 31, 1940. Light face—all current earnings.
 Blank faces—figures not available.
 m—Number of months covered by latest interim report.
 On all classes of preferred.
 Parent company only. d—Deficit.
 f—Before depletion.
 k—Liquidation. m—Adjusted.
 j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.
 e—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1939.
 n—Partly cumulative. o—Special.
 r—Amount varies. u—In scrip.
 v—Payable in Argentine pesos.
 p—1938 results cover 10 months ended Oct. 31, 1939. Company is changing fiscal year.
 w—Weeks. x—Ex dividend.
 z—Not computed, as no allowance was made for debt service.
 **Stocks of no par value are indicated by (np).
 *Figures under high and low column represent asked and bid prices of July 27.

earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1939 and 1938 or earlier and including fiscal years ending through Jan. 31, 1940. Light face—all current earnings.

Blank means figures not available.
t-Not computed, as figures are before depreciation and depletion.
w-Weeks. x-Ex dividend.
p-1936 results cover 10 months ended
i-Before depletion.
†-Partly extra.

a—Accumulation and depletion.
 b—Earnings for 1988 and 1987 or fiscal
 c—Per share earnings not computed
 d—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 e—Not computed as no allowance was
 made for debt service.
 f—Plus or payable in stock.
 g—Not computed as no allowance was
 made for debt service.
 h—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 i—Per share earnings not computed
 j—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 k—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 l—Per share earnings not computed
 m—Adjusted.
 n—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 o—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 p—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 q—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 r—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 s—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 t—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 u—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 v—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 w—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 x—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 y—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
 z—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.

[illegible]

z-Parent company only. **q**-Domestic.
g-Initial dividend. **n**-Party cumulative.
o-Special. v-Payable in Argentine pesos.
cated by (np).
July 27.

100

100

100

Saturday, July 27

TREASURY BILLS										AMOUNTS OUTSTANDING									
(Thousand of dollars)										(Thousand of dollars)									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									
1940.										1940.									

For Week Ended Saturday, July 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

(Quotations after decimal point represent 32nds of a point)

TREASURY BONDS

Sales

High. Low. Last. Chgs.

1940 Range.

102.12 102.11 102.11 102.11 -15

102.13 102.13 102.13 102.13 -5

102.14 102.14 102.14 102.14 -4

102.15 102.15 102.15 102.15 -4

102.16 102.16 102.16 102.16 -29

102.17 102.17 102.17 102.17 -3

102.18 102.18 102.18 102.18 -2

102.19 102.19 102.19 102.19 -2

102.20 102.20 102.20 102.20 -2

102.21 102.21 102.21 102.21 -2

102.22 102.22 102.22 102.22 -2

102.23 102.23 102.23 102.23 -2

102.24 102.24 102.24 102.24 -2

102.25 102.25 102.25 102.25 -2

102.26 102.26 102.26 102.26 -2

102.27 102.27 102.27 102.27 -2

102.28 102.28 102.28 102.28 -2

102.29 102.29 102.29 102.29 -2

102.30 102.30 102.30 102.30 -2

102.31 102.31 102.31 102.31 -2

102.32 102.32 102.32 102.32 -2

102.33 102.33 102.33 102.33 -2

102.34 102.34 102.34 102.34 -2

102.35 102.35 102.35 102.35 -2

102.36 102.36 102.36 102.36 -2

102.37 102.37 102.37 102.37 -2

102.38 102.38 102.38 102.38 -2

102.39 102.39 102.39 102.39 -2

102.40 102.40 102.40 102.40 -2

102.41 102.41 102.41 102.41 -2

102.42 102.42 102.42 102.42 -2

102.43 102.43 102.43 102.43 -2

102.44 102.44 102.44 102.44 -2

102.45 102.45 102.45 102.45 -2

102.46 102.46 102.46 102.46 -2

102.47 102.47 102.47 102.47 -2

102.48 102.48 102.48 102.48 -2

102.49 102.49 102.49 102.49 -2

102.50 102.50 102.50 102.50 -2

102.51 102.51 102.51 102.51 -2

102.52 102.52 102.52 102.52 -2

102.53 102.53 102.53 102.53 -2

102.54 102.54 102.54 102.54 -2

102.55 102.55 102.55 102.55 -2

102.56 102.56 102.56 102.56 -2

102.57 102.57 102.57 102.57 -2

102.58 102.58 102.58 102.58 -2

102.59 102.59 102.59 102.59 -2

102.60 102.60 102.60 102.60 -2

102.61 102.61 102.61 102.61 -2

102.62 102.62 102.62 102.62 -2

102.63 102.63 102.63 102.63 -2

102.64 102.64 102.64 102.64 -2

102.65 102.65 102.65 102.65 -2

102.66 102.66 102.66 102.66 -2

102.67 102.67 102.67 102.67 -2

102.68 102.68 102.68 102.68 -2

102.69 102.69 102.69 102.69 -2

102.70 102.70 102.70 102.70 -2

102.71 102.71 102.71 102.71 -2

102.72 102.72 102.72 102.72 -2

102.73 102.73 102.73 102.73 -2

102.74 102.74 102.74 102.74 -2

102.75 102.75 102.75 102.75 -2

102.76 102.76 102.76 102.76 -2

102.77 102.77 102.77 102.77 -2

102.78 102.78 102.78 102.78 -2

102.79 102.79 102.79 102.79 -2

102.80 102.80 102.80 102.80 -2

102.81 102.81 102.81 102.81 -2

102.82 102.82 102.82 102.82 -2

102.83 102.83 102.83 102.83 -2

102.84 102.84 102.84 102.84 -2

102.85 102.85 102.85 102.85 -2

102.86 102.86 102.86 102.86 -2

102.87 102.87 102.87 102.87 -2

102.88 102.88 102.88 102.88 -2

102.89 102.89 102.89 102.89 -2

102.90 102.90 102.90 102.90 -2

102.91 102.91 102.91 102.91 -2

102.92 102.92 102.92 102.92 -2

102.93 102.93 102.93 102.93 -2

102.94 102.94 102.94 102.94 -2

102.95 102.95 102.95 102.95 -2

102.96 102.96 102.96 102.96 -2

102.97 102.97 102.97 102.97 -2

102.98 102.98 102.98 102.98 -2

102.99 102.99 102.99 102.99 -2

103.00 103.00 103.00 103.00 -2

103.01 103.01 103.01 103.01 -2

103.02 103.02 103.02 103.02 -2

103.03 103.03 103.03 103.03 -2

103.04 103.04 103.04 103.04 -2

103.05 103.05 103.05 103.05 -2

103.06 103.06 103.06 103.06 -2

103.07 103.07 103.07 103.07 -2

103.08 103.08 103.08 103.08 -2

103.09 103.09 103.09 103.09 -2

103.10 103.10 103.10 103.10 -2

103.11 103.11 103.11 103.11 -2

103.12 103.12 103.12 103.12 -2

103.13 103.13 103.13 103.13 -2

103.14 103.14 103.14 103.14 -2

103.15 103.15 103.15 103.15 -2

103.16 103.16 103.16 103.16 -2

103.17 103.17 103.17 103.17 -2

103.18 103.18 103.18 103.18 -2

103.19 103.19 103.19 103.19 -2

103.20 103.20 103.20 103.20 -2

103.21 103.21 103.21 103.21 -2

103.22 103.22 103.22 103.22 -2

103.23 103.23 103.23 103.23 -2

103.24 103.24 103.24 103.24 -2

103.25 103.25 103.25 103.25 -2

103.26 103.26 103.26 103.26 -2

103.27 103.27 103.27 103.27 -2

103.28 103.28 103.28 103.28 -2

103.29 103.29 103.29 103.29 -2

103.30 103.30 103.30 103.30 -2

103.31 103.31 103.31 103.31 -2

103.32 103.32 103.32 103.32 -2

103.33 103.33 103.33 103.33 -2

103.34 103.34 103.34 103.34 -2

103.35 103.35 103.35 103.35 -2

103.36 103.36 103.36 103.36 -2

103.37 103.37 103.37 103.37 -2

103.38 103.38 103.38 103.38 -2

103.39 103.39 103.39 103.39 -2

103.40 103.40 103.40 103.40 -2

103.41 103.41 103.41 103.41 -2

103.42 103.42 103.42 103.42 -2

103.43 103.43 103.43 103.43 -2

103.44 103.44 103.44 103.44 -2

103.45 103.45 103.45 103.45 -2

103.46 103.46 103.46 103.46 -2

103.47 103.47 103.47 103.47 -2

103.48 103.48 103.48 103.48 -2

103.49 103.49 103.49 103.49 -2

103.50 103.50 103.50 103.50 -2

103.51 103.51 103.51 103.51 -2

103.52 103.52 103.52 103.52 -2

103.53 103.53 103.53 103.53 -2

103.54 103.54 103.54 103.54 -2

103.55 103.55 103.55 103.55 -2

103.56 103.56 103.56 103.56 -2

103.57 103.57 103.57 103.57 -2

103.58 103.58 103.58 103.58 -2

103.59 103.59 103.59 103.59 -2

103.60 103.60 103.60 103.60 -2

103.61 103.61 103.61 103.61 -2

103.62 103.62 103.62 103.62 -2

103.63 103.63 103.63 103.63 -2

103.64 103.64 103.64 103.64 -2

103.65 103.65 103.65 103.65 -2

103.66 103.66 103.66 103.66 -2

103.67 103.67 103.67 103.67 -2

103.68 103.68 103.68 103.68 -2

103.69 103.69 103.69 103.69 -2

103.70 103.70 103.70 103.70 -2

103.71 103.71 103.71 103.71 -2

103.72 103.72 103.72 103.72 -2

103.73 103.73 103.73 103.73 -2

103.74 103.74 103.74 103.74 -2

103.75 103.75 103.75 103.75 -2

103.76 103.76 103.76 103.76 -2

103.77 103.77 103.77 103.77 -2

103.78 103.78 103.78 103.78 -2

103.79 103.79 103.79 103.79 -2

103.80 103.80 103.80 103.80 -2

103.81 103.81 103.81 103.81 -2

103.82 103.82 103.82 103.82 -2

103.83 103.83 103.83 103.83 -2

103.84 103.84 103.84 103.84 -2

103.85 103.85 103.85 103.85 -2

103.86 103.86 103.86 103.86 -2

103.87 103.87 103.87 103.87 -2

103.88 103.88 103.88 103.88 -2

103.89 103.89 103.89 103.89 -2

103.90 103.90 103.90 103.90 -2

103.91 103.91 103.91 103.91 -2

103.92 103.92 103.92 103.92 -2

103.93 103.93 103.93 103.93 -2

103.94 103.94 103.94 103.94 -2

103.95 103.95 103.95 103.95 -2

103.96 103.96 103.96 103.96 -2

103.97 103.97 103.97 103.97 -2

103.98 103.98 103.98 103.98 -2

103.99 103.99 103.99 103.99 -2

104.00 104.00 104.00 104.00 -2

104.01 104.01 104.01 104.01 -2

104.02 104.02 104.02 104.02 -2

104.03 104.03 104.03 104.03 -2

104.04 104.04 104.04 104.04 -2

104.05 104.05 104.05 104.05 -2

104.06 104.06 104.06 104.06 -2

104.07 104.07 104.07 104.07 -2

104.08 104.08 104.08 104.08 -2

104.09 104.09 104.09 104.09 -2

104.10 104.10 104.10 104.10 -2

104.11 104.11 104.11 104.11 -2

104.12 104.12 104.12 104.12 -2

104.13 104.13 104.13 104.13 -2

104.14 104.14 104.14 104.14 -2

104.15 104.15 104.15 104.15 -2

104.16 104.16 104.16 104.16 -2

104.17 104.17 104.17 104.17 -2

104.18 104.18 104.18 104.18 -2

104.19 104.19 104.19 104.19 -2

104.20 104.20 104.20 104.20 -2

104.21 104.21 104.21 104.21 -2

104.22 104.22 104.22 104.22 -2

104.23 104.23 104.23 104.23 -2

104.24 104.24 104.24 104.24 -2

104.25 104.25 104.25 104.25 -2

104.26 104.26 104.26 104.26 -2

104.27 104.27 104.27 104.27 -2

104.28 104.28 104.28 104.28 -2

104.29 104.29 104.29 104.29 -2

104.30 104.30 104.30 104.30 -2

104.31 104.31 104.31 104.31 -2

104.32 104.32 104.32 104.32 -2

104.33 104.33 104.33 104.33 -2

104.34 104.34 104.34 104.34 -2

104.35 104.35 104.35 104.35 -2

104.36 104.36 104.36 104.36 -2

104.37 104.37 104.37 104.37 -2

104.38 104.38 104.38 104.38 -2

104.39 104.39 104.39 104.39 -2

104.40 104.40 104.40 104.40 -2

104.41 104.41 104.41 104.41 -2

104.42 104.42 104.42 104.42 -2

104.43 104.43 104.43 104.43 -2

104.44 104.44 104.44 104.44 -2

104.45 104.45 104.45 104.45 -2

104.46 104.46 104.46 104.46 -2

104.47 104.47 104.47 104.47 -2

104.48 104.48 104.48 104.48 -2

104.49 104.49 104.49 104.49 -2

104.50 104.50 104.50 104.50 -2

104.51 104.51 104.51 104.51 -2

104.52 104.52 104.52 104.52 -2

104.53 104.53 104.53 104.53 -2

104.54 104.54 104.54 104.54 -2

104.55 104.55 104.55 104.55 -2

104.56 104.56 104.56 104.56 -2

104.57 104.57 104.57 104.57 -2

104.58 104.58 104.58 104.58 -2

104.59 104.59 104.59 104.59 -2

104.60 104.60 104.60 104.60 -2

104.61 104.61 104.61 104.61 -2

104.62 104.62 104.62 104.62 -2

104.63 104.63 104.63 104.63 -2

104.64 104.64 104.64 104.64 -2

104.65 104.65 104.65 104.65 -2

104.66 104.66 104.66 104.66 -2

104.67 104.67 104.67 104.67 -2

104.68 104.68 104.68 104.68 -2

104.69 104.69 104.69 104.69 -2

104.70 104.70 104.70 104.70 -2

104.71 104.71 104.71 104.71 -2

104.72 104.72 104.72 104.72 -2

104.73 104.73 104.73 104.73 -2

104.74 104.74 104.74 104.74 -2

104.75 104.75 104.75 104.75 -2

104.76 104.76 104.76 104.76 -2

104.77 104.77 104.77 104.77 -2

104.78 104.78 104.78 104.78 -2

104.79 104.79 104.79 104.79 -2

104.80 104.80 104.80 104.80 -2

104.81 104.81 104.81 104.81 -2

104.82 104.82 104.82 104.82 -2

104.83 104.83 104.83 104.83 -2

104.84 104.84 104.84 104.84 -2

104.85 104.85 104.85 104.85 -2

104.86 104.86 104.86 104.86 -2

104.87 104.87 104.87 104.87 -2

104.88 104.88 104.88 104.88 -2

104.89 104.89 104.89 104.89 -2

104.90 104.90 104.90 104.90 -2

104.91 104.91 104.91 104.91 -2

104.92 104.92 104.92 104.92 -2

104.93 104.93 104.93 104.93 -2

104.94 104.94 104.94 104.94 -2

104.95 104.95 104.95 104.95 -2

104.96 104.96 104.96 104.96 -2

104.97 104.97 104.97 104.97 -2

104.98 104.98 104.98 104.98 -2

104.99 104.99 104.99 104.99 -2

105.00 105.00 105.00 105.00 -2

105.01 105.01 105.01 105.01 -2

105.02 105.02 105.02 105.02 -2

105.03 105.03 105.03 105.03 -2

105.04 105.04 105.04 105.04 -2

105.05 105.05 105.05 105.05 -2

105.06 105.06 105.06 105.06 -2

105.07 105.07 105.07 105.07 -2

105.08 105.08 105.08 105.08 -2

105.09 105.09 105.09 105.09 -2

105.10 105.10 105.10 105.10 -2

105.11 105.11 105.11 105.11 -2

105.12 105.12 105.12 105.12 -2

105.13 105.13 105.13 105.13 -2

105.14 105.14 105.14 105.14 -2

105.15 105.15 105.15 105.15 -2

105.16 105.16 105.16 105.16 -2

105.17 105.17 105.17 105.17 -2

105.18 105.18 105.18 105.18 -2

105.19 105.19 105.19 105.19 -2

105.20 105.20 105.20 105.20 -2

105.21 105.21 105.21 105.21 -2

105.22 105.22 105.22 105.22 -2

105.23 105.23 105.23 105.23 -2

105.24 105.24 105.24 105.24 -2

105.25 105.25 105.25 105.25 -2

105.26 105.26 105.26 105.26 -2

105.27 105.27 105.27 105.27 -2

105.28 105.28 105.28 105.28 -2

105.29 105.29 105.29 105.29 -2

105.30 105.30 105.30 105.30 -2

105.31 105.31 105.31 105.31 -2

105.32 105.32 105.32 105.32 -2

105.33 105.33 105.33 105.33 -2

105.34 105.34 105.34 105.34 -2

105.35 105.35 105.35 105.35 -2

105.36 105.36 105.36 105.36 -2

105.37 105.37 105.37 105.37 -2

105.38 105.38 105.38 105.38 -2

105.39 105.39 105.39 105.39 -2

105.40 105.40 105.40 105.40 -2

105.41 105.41 105.41 105.41 -2

105.42 105.42 105.42 105.42 -2

105.43 105.43 105.43 105.43 -2

105.44 105.44 105.44 105.44 -2

105.45 105.45 105.45 105.45 -2

105.46 105.46 105.46 105.46 -2

105.47 105.47 105.47 105.47 -2

105.48 105.48 105.48 105.48 -2

105.49 105.49 105.49 105.49 -2

105.50 105.50 105.50 105.50 -2

105.51 105.51 105.51 105.51 -2

105.52 105.52 105.52 105.52 -2

105.53 105.53 105.53 105.53 -2

105.54 105.54 105.54 105.54 -2

105.55 105.55 105.55 105.55 -2

105.56 105.56 105.56 105.56 -2

105.57 105.57 105.57 105.57 -2

105.58 105.58 105.58 105.58 -2

105.59 105.59 105.59 105.59 -2

105.60 105.60 105.60 105.60 -2

105.61 105.61 105.61 105.61 -2

105.62 105.62 105.62 105.62 -2

105.63 105.63 105.63 105.63 -2

105.64 105.64 105.64 105.64 -2

105.65 105.65 105.65 105.65 -2

105.66 105.66 105.66 105.66 -2

105.67 105.67 105.67 105.67 -2

105.68 105.68 105.68 105.68 -2

105.69 105.69 105.69 105.69 -2

105.70 105.70 105.70 105.70 -2

105.71 105.71 105.71 105.71 -2

105.72 105.72 105.72 105.72 -2

105.73 105.73 105.73 105.

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, July 27

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

[illegible]

AUG

Week Ended

Transactions on Out-of-Town Markets

Saturday, July 27

DEAN WITTER & CO. 14 WALL STREET NEW YORK

San Francisco Stock Exchange

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Los Angeles

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Los Angeles—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

New Orleans

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Chicago

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Chicago—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Cleveland

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Boston

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Baltimore

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Cincinnati

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Pittsburgh

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Detroit

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

Detroit—Cont.

Table with 4 columns: Sales, High, Low, Last. Lists various stocks including Alcoa, Airco, Amalgamated, etc.

CURB EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS, together with N. Y. Stock Exchange transactions, are available in pamphlet form for the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935. THE ANNALIST Times Annex New York City

Postwar Europe

Continued from Page 143

on a barter basis, with "labor currency" (whatever that may mean) as the basis for its monetary system.

Even if one could agree that life was just a matter of logic as conceived by man, and philosophically there is not much reason for agreeing with that viewpoint, it is possible on the present premises to look for another end than that visualized in this interesting article.

The outstanding factor of Hitler's regime, of which the writer of the article and the quoted letter fail to take cognizance, and which must be the basic premise for their flight of logic, is that Hitler and the German people, for the past years and especially recently, have been engaged in destruction, not in production. To me this is the most important factor to be used as a premise if we are to engage in a logical discussion. Hitler and his group have spent their time and energy in destroying and consuming what had been built up by others. Like the man on the bicycle, mentioned in the article, when Hitler comes to the end of his destruction he falls off. It is the end of his road. He is the destroyer, and as such must come to his end in the cul-de-sac of the chaos he is creating.

For what are we to expect if the war ends tomorrow? Can we imagine an about-face command that will turn his machine abruptly from destruction to production? Can one imagine a group such as now controlling German economy having the flair to think in terms of constructive effort? Again look at their record of seven years before this war. German economy moved lower and lower; the level of consumption was perhaps the lowest that Germans have ever witnessed.

Many of your readers will recall the days in this country after the last war, from 1919 to 1921—and hectic days they were—in which we strove to find a way out by which our productive capacity could be turned over to the manufacturers of articles needed by people in times of peace; with all the freedom for individuals to seek a way out of their difficulties; with all the ingenuity and inventive spirit of the American people, and all our material resources. At the end of a period of prosperity, with all the fat to feed on, we were forced to pass through several years of hardship.

The European situation today is infinitely worse, and the end is not yet in sight; for, just as the Europe of 1920 was not that of 1910, so the Europe of 1940 will not be that of 1930. The restrictions and obligations of the Versailles Treaty have, together with, as one writer jokingly remarked, "the desire of every little language to have a country of its own," made it impossible in 1920 to gather up the threads of trade dropped in 1914. Europe as a whole had been impoverished by the war and had found no avenue of escape from their dilemma under the new conditions imposed by peace. The present war is a continuation of that breakdown. Hitler himself is one of the effects; he and his group are an additional factor in causing a further breakdown.

If arms are laid down through exhaustion in this struggle, the disruption of trade and the degeneration of spirits will be almost chaotic. If there is to be added to these the probability of the horror of famine, which is not impossible this winter, there is more likely to be a further breakdown into whatever fragments can subsist on the nourishment of their own few acres. This is the possibility, rather than a united Europe under an economic machine that goes ahead full blast to capture trade in South America and the rest of the world on a barter basis.

One cannot refrain from further touch-

ing on the paragraph dealing with barter and gold. One would imagine, from the encomiums written on German "barter," that it was a new invention rather than the throw-back to a primitive economy. It spells poverty—the last effort of a dying man to trade his shirt.

This new "labor currency" has been expounded at great length many times, and last week The New York Times in its financial section quoted at length from a German "authority." If one studies this as an engineer does a blueprint and tries to construct or visualize this new "labor currency," he can visualize only one method for producing this new currency—a printing press turning out paper bearing the insignia—"Pax Germanica—20 Marks." But when we turn to gold, there is important and weighty evidence supported by historical back-

ground that it is the only medium of exchange that cannot easily be counterfeited by the politician. With gold as a cover against any new currency, assuming that Europe is to be unified into a new economic union, it is much more likely that their new currency will have public confidence and survive.

When the battle in Europe is lost and won, won and lost, it is more likely that the United States will, in a humanitarian gesture, utilize our gold to buy foodstuffs here and in South America to feed a starving Europe. Many years will elapse and many trials and tribulations be undergone before a unified Europe becomes a modern going concern, in the industrial sense. There will be no markets in Europe for American exports unless the United States can provide credit. The gold at Fort Knox, which is described in

the article as a dead memorial to democracy, will instead remain one of the few liquid assets left in this world to revive the economic life of Europe.

CHAS. B. H. DELLER

New York, June 27, 1940.

Abstracts

Continued from Page 141

manufacturing activity gradual enough to permit a satisfactory adjustment of capacity difficulties."

Economic Conditions (National City Bank of N. Y., July, 1940). The appropriations for national defense have altered materially, but confusedly, the financial outlook of the government for the fiscal year beginning July 1. Though most of these sums apply to the current year, it seems hardly possible that the pace of production of the new programs can be sufficiently rapid to distribute all available funds by June 30, 1941. Disbursements of funds for shipbuilding will be spread over a period of six years.

Expenditures for defense will bring our appropriations and authorizations for 1941 to \$5,378,000,000. This does not include the \$4,000,000,000 for shipbuilding "nor certain items intended for defense in the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Civilian Conservation Corps, WPA," etc. These expenses are to be met partly by funds raised by taxation. The increased tax rates will not be fully reflected in the first year of their operation. The program broadens the base, bears more heavily on luxuries, and yields about \$715,000,000 for the fiscal year 1941. Total expenditures for that period are estimated at \$9,027,000,000. In order to provide leeway for financing the defense program, the upper limit for direct debt has been raised to \$49,000,000,000.

Utility Rate Making as a Social Objective, by W. D. Gay (Public Utility Fortnightly, June 4, 1940). A new criterion has been proposed by Chairman Olds and Commissioner Scott of the Federal Power Commission, which instead of considering a fair rate of return as the important test, advises that we think in terms of "sales policy." General consumption should be increased by inviting consumers to use more electricity. In other words it ought to be the basic policy of regulatory bodies to create incentives for the wide consumption of electricity, which would in itself induce competition and reduce rates. Further stimulus to consumption might be provided by working out rate cuts in terms of indicated current year's sales, rather than in terms of sales of the previous year.

This industry is largely privately owned, and for this reason it is questioned if the social concept ought to be given priority over the financial. Would undue competition destroy capital? To this latter inquiry Mr. Gay replies that in the electric industry excessive competition would be injurious. There is, however, a considerable question whether rates can be reduced substantially further than they now stand.

In spite of the recent stepping up of sales to the users of electricity, war conditions make rapid reduction of rates inadvisable, and advertising and promotional activities of electric companies will probably be less effective. It would therefore seem that emphasis on sales policy in rate regulation might have an adverse effect on a good part of the electric industry, especially upon the companies with heavy residential loads. The present method of regulation has permitted the industry to attract new money and ought not be dropped in favor of an untried method.

Financial News of the Week

Continued from Page 165

bonds, due in 1960, are to be 3½%, it is understood.

Philip Morris & Co. (9-7-39)—See item under American Tobacco.

Radio Corporation (6-20-40)—Operations of RCA-Victor Company, subsidiary of this company, at its Camden (N. J.) plant, have been expanding steadily in recent months and currently all available floor space is being used. Concurrently, employment figures have risen and now are in the neighborhood of 13,000, probably the highest point in recent years.

Remington Rand (6-20-40)—Domestic sales for quarter ended June 30, 1940, totaled \$8,115,000, compared with \$6,647,000 in like period of 1939, an increase of \$1,468,000, or 22.1 per cent. Company pointed out that its report for the June quarter and the six months did not reflect United States Government orders for equipment to be used in the national defense program, manufacture of which is just beginning in plants at Marietta, Ohio, and Tonawanda, N. Y.

Reynolds Tobacco (4-11-40)—See item under American Tobacco.

Ryan Aeronautical—The company announced receipt of an \$800,000 order from a foreign government for production of military training planes similar to those recently delivered to the United States Army.

Waldorf System—The New York Stock Exchange has been advised of the granting of an option to A. Yates Clark to buy 7,500 common shares at \$8 each until Dec. 31, 1942, and of an option to T. Walter Sharpe to buy 3,750 common shares at that price over the same period.

Wright Aeronautical (7-25-40)—No settlement has been reached as yet on a proposal whereby this company, with assistance of the Federal Government, will raise \$200,000 for construction of a new engine-building plant. Several plans have been proposed and discussed, it is understood, including a leasing arrangement and RFC loan and one whereby the RFC would underwrite a common stock sale to be made through private investment houses.

Yellow Truck and Coach (7-25-40)—The War Department has awarded a \$215,334 contract to this company for trucks.

RAILROADS

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe (5-9-40)—See item under Baldwin Locomotive.

Atlantic Coast Line (2-29-40)—The road as owner of 51 per cent, or 596,700 shares of Louisville & Nashville Railroad stock, will receive \$1,640,925 as result of declaration of a dividend of \$2.75 a share by L. & N. directors for payment on Aug. 26, 1940.

Boston & Maine (6-27-40)—The road announced the consummation July 25, 1940, of its voluntary bond adjustment plan. Bondholders who had assented would receive \$500 in new 4 per cent first mortgage twenty-year bonds and \$500 in new 4½ per cent thirty-year income bonds for each \$1,000 principal amount, and those who so elected would receive \$300 in cash in lieu of a like amount of the twenty-year four per cent bonds.

Chicago & North Western (6-4-40)—The I. C. C. has approved only \$442,844 of the fees sought by counsel and others in connection with the reorganization of the railroad.

Thus slightly more than half of the \$822,082 that was asked was allowed by the commission. The claims that were affirmed are set forth in a table accompanying a summary of the report which Division 4 of the I. C. C., acting for the agency, is submitting.

Erie (7-18-40)—The trustees have petitioned the Federal Court for permission to buy for \$200,000 certain switching terminal properties of the Jamestown, Westfield & Northwestern Railroad Company.

Illinois Central (6-20-40)—See item under American Car & Foundry.

Louisville & Nashville (2-8-40)—See item under Atlantic Coast Line.

Reading Company (8-10-39)—See item under American Locomotive and Baldwin Locomotive.

UTILITIES

International Paper and Power (7-11-40)—Proposed offering of \$32,000,000 first mortgage bonds, which had been under consideration for July 25, has been postponed. It had been expected that the financing plan could be completed before Aug. 1 in order to permit the call of company's 6 per cent refunding mortgage bonds on the next redemption date, Sept. 1, 1940, but it was found impractical to carry out the original time schedule.

Pacific Gas and Electric (5-2-40)—San Francisco city officials have submitted to Secretary Ickes a plan for the city to lease the electric distribution facilities of this company. The plan, if acceptable to the Secretary, would end years of controversy among the company, the city and the Interior Department over distribution of San Francisco consumers of electric power from the Federal Government's Hetch-Hetchy dam project.

Standard Gas and Electric (7-11-40)—The company has filed with SEC details of its plan for divesting itself of control of San Diego Consolidated Gas and Electric Company as part of the simplification and integration of its holding company system under the "death sentence" cause of Public Utility Holding Company Act.

United Light and Power—The company has embarked on a broad program of recapitalization and corporate simplification designed to meet the standards of Section 11 (b) (2) of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The company, in filing a plan of recapitalization with the SEC for approval said the concern desired to eliminate preferred dividend arrears and to pave the way for resumption of dividends.

Basic objectives of the plan, according to the application filed with the commission, are to adjust the capital structure of United Light and Power to meet the requirements of the Holding Company Act and to place the company in the best position to solve its remaining problems.

Under the plan United Light and Power proposes to create one new class of capital stock to be issued in place of outstanding preferred, Class A and Class B common shares.

The plan provides that the company will have a total stock capitalization of \$72,000,000, consisting of 6,000,000 shares of \$12 par value, all of one class. The company has outstanding 600,000 shares of \$6 preferred stock with arrears of \$49.50 a share, 2,421,192 shares of Class A common stock and 1,055,576 shares of Class B common stock. It proposes to issue 3,347,676 shares of the new capital stock, having an aggregate par value of \$40,172,112, for the existing securities.

MISCELLANEOUS

Interstate Department Stores (6-15-39)—Sales are moving sharply higher because of abnormally hot weather throughout the middle Atlantic and Middle Western States. In the five months ended June 30 sales were 3 per cent above a year ago. July volume was substantially better. No official figures are available, but trade reports indicate that the company will earn \$300,000 or more in the six months ended July as contrasted with a loss of \$121,000 in the corresponding months of last year.

Leff, Inc. (6-13-40)—See item under Pepsi-Cola.

Pepsi-Cola (8-10-39)—The company has declared a dividend of \$5 a share on common stock. Similar amount was paid on June 10, 1940. W. S. Mack Jr., president, said sales for the period showed a gain of 41 per cent over comparable half of 1939. Despite an increase of \$875,000 in sales promotion and advertising expenses, net income was 16 per cent above 1939 levels.

Mr. Mack stated that word had just been received of a favorable decision from the highest court of Jamaica, B. W. I., denying the petition of Coca-Cola Company for leave to appeal to the Privy Council in London, England, a prior decision in favor of the Pepsi-Cola Company.

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISEMENTS

OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Monday.

Industrial Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Mills	1 1/2	2 1/2
American Arch	30 1/2	33 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	11 1/2	12 1/2
1st series	11 1/2	12 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	11 1/2	12 1/2
2d series	11 1/2	12 1/2
Am Diet 5% cum pf	2 1/2	3 1/2
Amer Enka	4 1/2	4 3/4
Amer Hardware	21 1/2	22 1/2
American Maize	15 1/2	16 1/2
American Mfg 5% cum pf	6 1/2	7 1/2
Argo Oil	3 1/2	4 1/2
Arlington Mills	23	25 1/2
Armstrong Rubber (a)	48 1/2	52
Art Metal Construction	12 1/2	13 1/2
Autocar Co	1 1/2	1 3/4
Botany Worsted M. A.	1 1/2	1 3/4
Botany Worsted 11.25 pf.	3 1/2	4 1/2
Brown & Sharpe Mfg Co.	163	167

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Graton & Knight 7% pf.	43 1/2	48 1/2
Great Lakes SS.	38 1/2	41
Great Northern Paper	41	44
Harrisburg Steel	11 1/2	13
Hearst Consol Pub pf.	5 1/2	5 3/4
Interstate Bak	1 1/2	1 3/4
Interstate Bak pf.	2 1/2	2 3/4
Jonas & Naumburg	1 1/2	1 3/4
King Seelye	7 1/2	8 1/2
Landers, Pray & Clark	24	26
Lawrence Portland Cement	11	12 1/2
Long-Bell Lumber conv pf.	56	59
Mallory (P. R.) & Co.	12 1/2	13 1/2
Marlin Rockwell	48 1/2	50 1/2
Marshall & Co.	59	61
Merkel & Co	11 1/2	12 1/2
Muskegon Piston Ring	13 1/2	14 1/2
National Casket	8 1/2	9 1/2
National Paper & Type	4 1/2	4 3/4
Natl Pap & Type 5% pf.	21 1/2	23 1/2
New Britain Machine	37 1/2	39 1/2
Nunn-Bush Shoe	9 1/2	11
Nunn-Bush Sh 5% pf w/o	9 1/2	11
Ohio Match	9 1/2	10 1/2
Pan American Match	12 1/2	13 1/2
Peppi-Cola Co.	220	235
Permut Co	4 1/2	5 1/2
Petrol Heat & Power	1 1/2	1 3/4
Pilgrim Explor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Piper Aircraft	8	8 1/2
Polaroid Corp	27	29 1/2
Polak Corp	10 1/2	12 1/2
Remington Arms	4 1/2	5 1/2
Safety Car H & L	38 1/2	41 1/2
Savannah Sugar	27	29 1/2
Scovill Mfg	24	25 1/2
Singer Mfg	103	105
Skenadoah Rayon	3 1/2	4 1/2
Standard Screw	34	37
Stanley Works	43 1/2	45 1/2
Stromberg Carlson Tel	2 1/2	3 1/2
Sylvania Ind	17	18 1/2
Tampax Inc	2 1/2	3 1/2
Taylor Wharton Jr & Son	24	25 1/2
Tenn Products	2 1/2	3 1/2
Thompson Aut Arms Corp	12	13
Time, Inc.	116	120
Toxolene O Bank & Pump	13 1/2	14 1/2
Trico Products	31 1/2	34
Triumph Explosives	3 1/2	4 1/2
United Artists Theatre	4 1/2	5 1/2
United Piece Dye Works	1 1/2	1 3/4
United Piece Dye Works	1 1/2	1 3/4
Veeder Root	58 1/2	61 1/2
Weich Grape Juice	19 1/2	21 1/2
Weich Grape Juice pf.	108	111 1/2
West Indies Sugar	4 1/2	5 1/2
West Michigan Steel	7 1/2	8 1/2
Western Dairies vtc	2 1/2	3 1/2
Western Dairies cum pf.	31 1/2	34
Wilcoxon & Gibbs	7 1/2	8 1/2
Worcester Salt	42 1/2	44 1/2
York Ice Machinery	2 1/2	3 1/2
York Ice Machinery pf.	24 1/2	27 1/2

Bank Stocks

Boston:		
First National	41 1/2	44
Merchants National	370	380
National Rockland	58	68
National Shawmut	21 1/2	23 1/2
Second National	130	140
State St Trust	300	310
U S Trust	9 1/2	11 1/2
U S Trust pf.	12	14
Webster & Atlas	47	52
Chicago:		
Am National Bank Tr.	180	190
Cont'l Ill Bk & Tr.	71 1/2	73 1/2
First National	198	203
Harris Trust & Sav.	284	297
Northern Trust	474	487
Milwaukee:		
Marine Nat Exch Bank	39	43
Marshall & Hiley Bank	21	23
New Haven:		
First Nat B & T.	40	43
N Hay Bk N B A.	50	62
Second Nat Bank	60	72
U & N H Tr Co.	104	110
New York City:		
Bank of Manhattan Co.	15 1/2	17
Bank of Yorktown	40	42
Bank of N Y Trust	308	318
Bankers Trust	15	19
Brooklyn Trust	73	78
Central Hanover B & T.	90	93
Chase National	29 1/2	31 1/2
Chemical Bank & Trust	43 1/2	45 1/2
Clinton Trust	30	35
Commercial National	184	190
Continental Trust	12	13 1/2
Corp Exchange Bk Tr.	47 1/2	48 1/2
Empire Trust Co (new)	42 1/2	45 1/2
First National	1630	1670
Fifth Avenue National	620	660
Fulton Trust	180	210
Guaranty Trust	276	281
Irving Trust	10 1/2	11 1/2
Kings County Trust	1480	1530
Lawyer's Trust	27	30
Manufacturers	33 1/2	35 1/2
Manufacturers cum pf.	51	53
Merchants National	110	120
National Bk of Am	40	45
National City	24 1/2	25 1/2
National Safety	104	107 1/2
New York Trust	95	101
Penn Exchange	46	50 1/2
Public National	28	30 1/2
Stirling National	28	30 1/2
Title Guarantee	1 1/2	1 3/4
Trade	13	15
Underwriters Trust	80	90
United States Trust	1495	1545

Newark:		
Federal Union	5	6
Fidelity Union	20	22
Fidelity National	14	16
Nat Newark Exch.	50	55
Nat State Bank	400	410
United States	15	20
West Side	6	8
Philadelphia:		
Broad St Tr.	6	8
Central Penn National	29	32
Chestnut Hill Trust	12	15
City National	12	16
Corn Exchange	38 1/2	39 1/2
Erie	30	33 1/2
Fidelity Philadelphia	210	225
Finan Co of Pennsylv.	135	145
First National	283	298
Frankford	39	42
Germantown	7	8 1/2
Girard	51 1/2	54 1/2
Industrial	2	3 1/2
Kensington	2	3 1/2
Land Title	24	27
Liberty Title	29	33
Market Street Natl.	300	315
Milton Trust	14	18
Nat Bank Germania	14	17
Ninth Bank & Trust	2	3 1/2
North Broad	3	4 1/2
North East	6	7 1/2
North Philadelphia	78	83
Northern	500	520
Northwestern	11	14
Olney	93	99
Pennsylvania	29	32
Philadelphia	90	103
Provident	262	277
R. E. Trust	17	20
Roosevelt Trust	25	28 1/2
Second	2 1/2	4
Security Trust	4 1/2	6
Tioga	4	6
Tradewomen's	110	115
Wyoming Trust	9	12
St. Louis:		
Boatmen's National	32	34
First National	38	39
Industrial Bank & Tr.	95	100
Manufacturers Bk & Tr.	115	117
Mercantile Com Bk & Tr.	115	117
Merc Com Nat ben ctf.	3 1/2	4
Mississippi Valley Trust	27	29
Mutual Bank & Tr.	43	48
Northwestern Natl Bk.	20 1/2	21 1/2
St Louis Union Trust	46	49 1/2
Tower Grove Bank & Tr.	30	33
United Bank & Tr.	70	75
San Francisco:		
Bank of America N T S.	33 1/2	35 1/2

*Ex dividend.

Public Utility Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Power pf	99 1/2	101 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J.	13 1/2	14 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J.	11 1/2	12 1/2
Arkansas Power & Lt pf.	92	94 1/2
Atlantic City Elec pf.	118 1/2	121 1/2
Bell Tel of Canada	92	98
Bell Tel of Pa pf.	118	121 1/2
Birmingham Elec 7% pf.	52 1/2	55 1/2
Birmingham Gas pf.	47	49
Carolina Pr & Lt 37 pf.	107	109 1/2
Central El & Tel 6% cum pf	43	46
Central Maine Pwr 6 pf.	102 1/2	105 1/2
Central Pwr 7% pf.	107	109 1/2
Central Pwr & Lt pf.	110	112 1/2
Consol E & G 3% pf.	8	9
Cuba Telephone	40	42
Deby Gas & Elec pf.	64 1/2	69
Elizabethtown Con G	210	220
Elizabethtown Water	110	115
Emp & Bay State Tel.	43	46
Franklin Tel & Tel	23	25 1/2
Inter Ocean Tel & T.	72	75
Interstate Nat Gas	23	25
Jersey Central Pr & Lt	103 1/2	106 1/2
Kings Co Lighting 7% pf	82 1/2	85
Long Island Lig 7% pf	34 1/2	36 1/2
Mass El & Assoc pf.	32	34 1/2
Mass Util Assoc conv pf.	32 1/2	34 1/2
Miss P & L pf.	82	84 1/2
Mo Kan Pipe Line	3 1/2	4 1/2
Mountain States Pwr pf.	113 1/2	116 1/2
Mountain St Tel & T.	127	133
Nassau & Suffolk 7% pf.	28 1/2	31
New Orleans Pub Serv	22	24 1/2
New Orleans Pub Serv pf.	105 1/2	108
N Y Mutual Tel & T.	57 1/2	59 1/2
Northeast'n Wat & El pf.	57 1/2	59 1/2
North'n States Pwr 7% pf	80 1/2	82 1/2
Ohio Pub Serv 6% pf.	105 1/2	108 1/2
Ohio Pub Serv 7% pf.	113 1/2	116 1/2
Oklahoma E & P pf.	113 1/2	116 1/2
Pac & Atlantic U S Tel.	14	16
Pac Pwr & Lt pf.	82 1/2	85 1/2
Panhandle E P & L	34 1/2	37

Municipal Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Arkansas:		
Little Rock Water Rev 4s.		
1950-55		OW
Michigan:		
Detroit, non-callable 5 1/2s.		
1943-47		OW
Missouri:		
Atchison Co Bridge Rev		
4 1/2s, 1958		101

Canadian Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alberta 1940-1950	36	39
Alberta 1950-1955	35	41
Brit Columbia 4 1/2s, 1953	70	73
Brit Columbia 5s, 1954	73	77
Manitoba 4s, 1957	68	72
Manitoba 4 1/2s, 1960	63	67
New Brunswick 4s, 1940	68	72
Nov Scotia 4 1/2s, 1952	74	78
Ontario 4s, 1956	76	80
Ontario 4 1/2s, 1951	80	83
Ontario 5s, 1950	80	83
Quebec 4s, 1958	75	80
Quebec 4 1/2s, 1956	80	83
Saskatchewan 4 1/2s, 1960	50	55
Saskatchewan 5s, 1959	52	57

*Interest payment reduced one-half.

effective June 1, 1938.

Canadian Bank Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Canadian	87	95
Commerce	88	98
Dominion	100	110
Imperial	104	112
Montreal	112	120
Nova Scotia	175	185
Provincial	103	112
Royal	93	102
Toronto	130	145

Industrial Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Akron C & Y gen 5 1/2s, '45	45	47
Amer Writing Pwr cv inc		
6s, 1961		57
Bell & On sec notes, '44	54 1/2	56
Brown 5 1/2s, 1945	35 1/2	36 1/2
Carrier Corp 4 1/2s, 1948	79	81
Cuba R R I & S 5s, '60	15	23
Deep Rock Oil 7s, 1937	40 1/2	43
Denver & Salt L R 6s, '60	60	62 1/2
Haytian Corp conv 4s, '54	33	40 1/2
Haytian Corp deb 6s, '50	13 1/2	16 1/2
Minn & Ont P 1st 6s, '24	34 1/2	36 1/2
New Or City Ave 5s, 1932	11 1/2	13 1/2
Old Ben Coal 1st 6s, 1945	37 1/2	40
Vicks Bgt 1st 4s, '48	78 1/2	81
Woodward Iron 2d 5s, '62	108	111

Public Utility Bonds

Key.	Bid.	Offer.
A Assoc G & E 4s, 1973	14 1/2	15 1/2
Central Gas & E 5 1/2s, '46	80	91
Central G & E 1st 6s, '46	93 1/2	95 1/2
Cities Ser Co 5s, 1963	75 1/2	76 1/2
Col El Pr 6s	10	11
Consol E & G A 6s, 1952	53 1/2	54 1/2
El Paso Elec 5s, '50	104	105 1/2
Fed Util 1st 5 1/2s, 1957	83	85 1/2
Gas & El of Berge 4s, '48	120 1/2	122 1/2
Hudson Co Gas 5s, '49	122	124
Jersey City H & P 4s, '49	70	73
Peterson Rwy 5s, 1944	85	100
Phila Trans 3 1/2s, '48	54 1/2	57 1/2
Pub Ser Coord Transp ref		
4s, 1990	70	73
Puget Sound P & L 5 1/2s, '49	98	99
So Jersey G & E 5s, 1963	12 1/2	13 1/2
Un Elec of N J 4s, '48	15	16 1/2

Real Estate Bonds

	Broadway Barclay 2s, '56	18 1/2	21 1/2
	Broadway Mot 4s-5s, 1945	56	60
	Blklyn Fox s f inc 3s, '57		
1/2	W s		13 1/2
1/2	Chanin Building 4s, 1945	32 1/2	35 1/2
1/2	Equitable Off Bldg 5s, '52	32 1/2	34 1/2
1/2	1500 Fifth Ave 5 1/2s, '49	7	9 1/2
1/2	40 Wall St 1st 6s, 1938	15	18
1/2	Puller Bldg deb 6s, '44	13	18
1/2	Puller Bldg 1st 6s, '44	32 1/2	35 1/2
1/2	1949, W s		30 1/2
1/2	Graybar Bldg 1st 1h 5s, '40	74 1/2	79 1/2
1/2	*Harriman Bldg 1st 6s, '51	14 1/2	18 1/2

